

FBIS

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GREED REASON FOR U.S. STANCE ON LOS TREATY

LD200052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] The U.S. administration has decided to hold up for an undetermined period the talks on the conclusion of an international treaty on the Law of the Sea. It is reported that the Reagan administration has embarked on a reassessment of the U.S. position at the multilateral talks in New York, where this problem has been under discussion since 1974 under UN auspices.

International affairs journalist Oleg Pilipets notes that when representatives of 15 countries of the world gathered at the last session of the UN Law of the Sea Conference the predominant view was that they could reach an international agreement on this complex problem. There were fairly solid reasons for this view. As a result of many years of endeavor made within the UN framework the participants in these talks had succeeded in drafting a common stance on the international law affecting the seabed and its resources located beyond the continental shelf. The draft treaty envisages, in particular, the establishment of a 12-mile territorial waters zone and also a 200-mile economic zone. Other articles in this document dealt with shipping, navigation at sea and fishing.

The adoption of such an international convention would have opened up the way to a rational use of the resources of the world ocean and would have helped protect the marine environment from pollution. Let us recall that it took almost 10 years of intensive negotiations, in which representatives of three previous U.S. administrations also took part, to reach mutual understanding on the problems being discussed.

It seemed that at last it had been possible to reach agreement for the exploitation of ocean resources to develop on the basis of international cooperation based on mutual advantage and devoid of any discrimination whatsoever. But a change of guard took place in the White House, and America abandoned its former undertakings in a challenging and unceremonious manner. Open calls are now being heard in Washington for the administration to rewrite the agreed draft of the international treaty on the Law of the Sea, so that U.S. monopolies may obtain one-sided advantages in the extraction of minerals from sea depths.

The fact is that the U.S. press published reports that huge deposits of cobalt, nickel, magnesium and copper worth more than \$3 trillion are present on the seabed at great depths. The greedy U.S. businessmen decided to lay their own hands on these natural riches. That is precisely why officialdom in Washington began to muddy the waters at the talks on the Law of the Sea.

Another reason why unprincipled and selfish behavior of this sort by U.S. politicians undermines trust in the United States as a reliable negotiating partner is that people who have taken it into their heads to fish in muddy waters are now calling the tune in the ruling circles of Washington.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'S ALLEGED BIAS SCORED

LD191115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Skosyrev article under the rubric "Subversion: Behind the Scenes": "Two-Faced Impartiality"]

[Text] London--No 10, Southampton Street. This address says much to a native Londoner. The very center of the capital, and moreover in the neighborhood of the fascinating old Covent Garden Market, where there is always a crowd.

When you enter the gloomy porch of the building where Amnesty is located--or rather, the International Secretariat and British department of that organization--you immediately forget the relaxed, even frivolous atmosphere which prevails outside. The doorman subjects the visitor to a thorough scrutiny through a window and presses the button of an intricate door mechanism after receiving a preliminary "OK" from the employee in the office. Why such caution, one wonders? Surely Amnesty's leaders state that it lives by the enthusiasm of public-spirited people, works in the open and entirely legally and has no reason for secrecy?

There turns out to be something strange about it. For instance, you might want to know exactly who collects the materials on Soviet topics in Amnesty's research section, but you are told: We cannot tell you, this is not accepted procedure. And if you inquire about its next plans, you hear that it is not expedient to reveal plans, since that could result in "complications."

It is not hard to guess what sort of complications. After all, one of the main tasks of this organization, which describes itself as "independent, apolitical and impartial," is to make as much noise as possible over imaginary human rights violations in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The staff of the International Secretariat, which numbers 150 people, and also the activists of national sections in the leading NATO countries are working day and night in this field. The press releases and pamphlets compiled in the Secretariat's research section can be likened to logs feeding the flames of the anti-Soviet campaign in the West.

However, that is only one aspect of Amnesty's activity, and it is relatively widely advertised. People in the imposing house on Southampton Street prefer not to talk out loud about another aspect. It is a question of a relatively risky enterprise--establishing contacts with renegades and sending "behind the iron curtain" propaganda literature directed against the socialist system.

In view of these facts it becomes clear what "complications" were meant by Thomas Hammarberg, Amnesty's Secretary General, and (Kleyton Yeo), deputy chief of its research section, who talked with IZVESTIYA's correspondent.

I asked them: Who finances the organization?

"The national sections in individual countries."

"Could you tell me in more detail?"

"Yes," they replied. And they showed me the report for 1980, which shows what proportion of the income--which totalled about 2 million pounds sterling--came simply from grants, what proportion came from "special" grants and what proportion from "supplementary" grants. Complicated accounting. Just try to check what lies behind these items.

But if official documents can only give a hazy impression of Amnesty's contacts and its sources of information, the activists' own admissions shed much more light on this. For instance, (P. Bennenson), one of the founders of the "firm," once stated in a press conference that Robert (Svenn), who held the post of secretary, was at the same time an employee of British Intelligence. IZVESTIYA wrote about this in issues No 200 and 201 in 1980.

"Could you comment on that report?"

Mr Hammarberg preferred not to answer the question directly. Of course, he said, we are concerned about our reputation, but we cannot be 100 percent sure that people working for us are not spies. As for (Svenn), that is ancient history, and Amnesty has no intention of denying or confirming the report.

In general IZVESTIYA's report met with an extremely negative reaction from my interviewees. Moreover those gentlemen made out that before the article was published they had no idea, for instance, that Angela Pliske from the FRG, who came to our country as a tourist, was trying to convey imported foreign currency to Soviet citizens.

It must be supposed that it was also a "secret" from them that another activist made trips to Leningrad--FRG citizen (Aleksandr Sheffler), who interrogated Soviet prisoners of war in Fascist camps during the war. But the leadership had "no inkling" of all this. What a surprise....

However, let us come back to reality. It has repeatedly been established that Amnesty has tried to use tourists to deliver its press publications to our country. My interviewees did not deny it: Yes, that has happened. And as I understood it, the practice is continuing. But, you see, members of the organization travel to the Soviet Union "on holiday" or as "private individuals." Not a bad explanation! No doubt there are some naive people among Amnesty's supporters who have swallowed the bait of anti-Soviet propaganda. And they are charged with missions which inevitably entail violating our laws, with all the ensuing consequences. And those who send them are insured against unpleasantness. After all, if a scandal occurs you can always refer conveniently to the fact that the organization is not officially involved in smuggling.

What is it involved in? In defending prisoners throughout the world, my interviewees asserted. Every section, it appears, has "adopted" two or three prisoners. In that case, one wonders why Amnesty has not adopted a single prisoner close at hand--in the United Kingdom. And are there not, perhaps, hundreds of men and women languishing in Northern Ireland's prisons who advocate their motherland's reunification?

The Irish republicans have a clear political aim. Nonetheless Amnesty does not support demands for the arrested republicans to be granted the status of political prisoners, and even states in its annual report that reports on the ill-treatment of prisoners in the Maze Prison proved impossible to check.... Why impossible? You only have to contact activists of the civil rights movement in Ulster and they will produce a mass of evidence on this score.

It is nearly 2 years since instances of humiliations and assaults in the Rampton Prison Psychiatric Hospital and other similar institutions became known in Britain. Surely Amnesty has joined the voices raised in protest and condemned this inhumane practice? Nothing of the kind. Its heralds seem to have been struck dumb. Yet another specimen of the impartiality under cover of which the self-styled defenders of human rights carry out their subversive work against the socialist states.

IZVESTIYA ON ESCAP, NEED FOR NEW ECONOMIC ORDER

LD191439 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 4

[I. Kovalev article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Rebuffing Neocolonial Robbery"]

[Text] At both the latest UNCTAD Council session and the 37th session of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), two conflicting trends were again manifested: The developing countries' desire to establish the principles of equality and justice in international economic relations and the desire of the major centers of the capitalist economy--the United States, the EEC and Japan--to prevent that.

The old "order" means artificially retarding industrial development in the liberated countries, which account for only about 9 percent of world industrial production. It means about \$400 billion in foreign debts--paying them off swallows up more than 70 percent of the developing countries' budget expenditure. It means multibillion-dollar profits for the transnational corporations and unequal trading conditions, under which in 1973-79 alone the developing countries were robbed of more than \$80 billion.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

As you can see, the West's stakes are enormous, and the neocolonialists are becoming increasingly aggressive in their attempts to consolidate the existing situation and safeguard the monopolies' unhindered activity.

Protectionist barriers are being built up in trade, and financial aid is being halted to countries unwilling to follow in the foreign policy wake of the United States and its allies. A course is being pursued of intensified economic and political penetration of the developing countries through such organizations as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Important international agreements are blocked, as happened the other day when Washington came out against the draft new treaty on the Law of the Sea--agreed by the majority of UN member-countries--on the grounds that it envisages, among other things, restricting the activity of private companies with a view to preserving marine resources.

In broader, more dangerous terms, the threats by imperialist circles to use military force to "defend the West's vital interests" (this refers, as a rule, to raw materials sources in developing countries) are a direct continuation of that same exploitative, neocolonialist policy.

In these conditions particular importance is attached to strengthening the developing countries' cohesion, so as to more effectively rebuff the policy of plunder. The leadership of the majority of developing states is becoming more and more acutely aware of the need for joint efforts with a view to destroying the system of unjust economic relations. This is indicated, for instance, by the results of the recent Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in Delhi.

The conference declaration notes the vital importance of the struggle to eradicate the injustice in the existing international economic system. The ministers called for the speediest fulfillment of the UN General Assembly resolution on holding world talks on the introduction of a new international economic order and--for their part--outlined ways of extending economic cooperation between developing countries.

The Soviet Union and all the socialist community countries support in every way the developing countries efforts in this direction. The USSR's economic and trade relations with liberated countries are an example of equal, mutually advantageous ties, and this in itself constitutes powerful support in their struggle for a new world economic order.

"The restructuring of international economic relations on a democratic basis and on the principles of equality is a historically law-governed process. Much can and must be done in this respect," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress. "...We are prepared to promote and are promoting in practice the establishment of just international economic relations."

The struggle for economic independence is an important component of the peoples' national liberation movement, and all progressive mankind is on their side in that struggle.

KNYAZEY: U.S. 'PLAYING WITH FIRE' IN EL SALVADOR

LD192153 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Mar, TASS--TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

The clouds of war are gathering above Central America and the Caribbean. To the accompaniment of the clamorous campaign of slander about mythical "arms deliveries" to the Salvadoran insurgents from the Soviet Union, Cuba and other countries, the United States is becoming increasingly more involved in another military adventure, this time in El Salvador. The events follow the well-known "Vietnam scenario"--first arms and military equipment deliveries, then military "advisers", and finally cut-throats from special units.

Washington's aggressive designs, however, were not limited to this, and now threaten to grow into a new, even more dangerous phase. According to the newspaper Washington POST, Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel said at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the U.S. administration had worked out plans which provided for possible military actions against Cuba. According to the newspaper, this statement is the first public admission of such intentions of the United States made by an official representative of the government.

The danger of such aggressive plans for the cause of peace is obvious. It is well understood in Latin American countries which oppose more and more actively American military interference in El Salvador's affairs.

The presidents of Panama and Mexico came out in favour of full respect for the Salvadoran people's right to self-determination, against any foreign interference. Many U.S. allies, including France and Canada, come out against military support of the reactionary junta, favour the search for political ways to settle the situation in El Salvador. The course taken by the present administration vis-a-vis El Salvador encounters mounting opposition inside the United States itself. This is vividly evidenced by the proposal to ban military aid to the junta, tabled in Congress by a group of senators led by Edward Kennedy.

Official Washington, however, unwilling to heed the voice of reason, continues to kindle the military hysteria. The recent events confirm that the propaganda rumpus over "Soviet-Cuban weapons" in El Salvador is nothing but an awkward cover of another anti-Cuban campaign in the United States. They in Washington are playing with fire, unwilling to heed the lessons of history. They forget that the times of the "big stick" policy in Latin America, just as throughout the world, are gone forever, and any attempts to defeat the Cuban revolution are doomed to failure.

'SLANDERS' OVER PAKISTANI SKYJACK INCIDENT SCORED

LD191559 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer V. Matveyev: "They Never Let Up"]

[Text] Representatives of the current Washington administration did not cover themselves with laurels when they marked the start of their work in the foreign policy sphere with slanderous fabrications about the Soviet Union's "involvement" in international terrorism. Even Western governments close to the United States dissociated themselves from official Washington in this regard.

But the authors of such lies are still restless. After one abortive malicious fabrication they are trying to peddle another provocative fabrication. I am referring to the despicable hullabaloo raised by the U.S. State Department concerning the incident of the hijacking of the Pakistani airplane, which landed first in Kabul and then in Damascus, where those who seized the passenger plane on 2 March gave themselves up to the Syrian authorities on 15 March.

At the time when the situation surrounding the hijacked plane had turned dangerous the State Department issued a statement alleging that responsibility for the passengers safety rested entirely with the Afghan authorities and even with...the Soviet Union. At the same time, and not without Washington's encouragement, the Pakistani Government made groundless allegations that the Afghan authorities were creating obstacles to a settlement of this incident and generally acting "inhumanely."

These stories fell flat as soon as they had been fabricated. The Afghan authorities did everything in their power to ensure the safety of the passengers of the hijacked plane, despite the fact that these efforts were made under complex and difficult circumstances. In particular, they secured the release of women and children and sick people on board the plane. Among those released were two American women.

As for the U.S. officials' ambiguous allusions that the Soviet Union was in some way involved in the incident, such a position on the part of the State Department showed once again the desire of official bodies in Washington to exploit this incident for purposes which have nothing to do with its speedy settlement.

Washington has now quite openly testified to its unseemly intentions. On 16 March a State Department spokesman issued another statement designed to cloud the issue. Once again, without any facts--because there simply are none!--the State Department is alleging that the Soviet Union gave assistance of some sort to the hijackers of the Pakistani plane. The statement describes the Soviet Union as "the occupying power" in Afghanistan.

This is the kind of slander resorted to by those who just the other day publicly announced their plans to extend their flagrant interference in that sovereign country's internal affairs by supplying still more weapons to the counterrevolutionary gangs operating against Afghanistan from Pakistani territory.

It is also clear that a regular dose of fabrications against the Soviet Union was needed by official circles in Washington in order that after the settlement of the incident involving the hijacked Pakistani plane the atmosphere can be recharged and our country's position regarding the hijacking of aircraft and other types of international terrorism can be shown in a most false light.

No fabrications or insinuations will help their authors. The whole world knows that our country rigorously and consistently opposes such acts. The same cannot be said of the U.S. official authorities who continue to shelter the Brazinskas criminals, who hijacked a Soviet passenger plane, killing a stewardess in the process. In fact, these are the people who subordinate the universally-accepted norms of international law to their dirty schemes.

'REARMING' OF PAKISTAN, PERSIAN GULF AREA SCORED

LD191151 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Yu. Kovalenko article under the rubric "International Themes": "Donning a Gendarme's Tunic"]

[Text] The United States is continuing to step up military supplies to the Near East and Persian Gulf countries. Washington is about to announce an expanded program for allocating U.S. military hardware and armaments to the value of \$6-7 billion to this region's states, in particular to Israel, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Pakistan and a number of other countries. According to a New York TIMES report, this program, together with the deployment there of contingents of the "Rapid Deployment Forces" and the maintenance of U.S. naval armada in the Indian Ocean are "to demonstrate the resolve" of the U.S. administration to strengthen its positions in the region.

In an attempt to consolidate its position in this strategically important region of the globe, Washington is paying special attention to Pakistan. By all accounts, it has decided to transform Pakistan into its bridgehead for further penetration of Middle East and southwest Asian countries. A presence in southwest Asia is "extremely important" for the United States, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger stated during a recent press conference, stressing that Washington is interested in setting up new "installations" (read: bases) there and in concentrating "extra manpower contingents and physical resources" (read: accumulating armed forces and stock-piling materiel).

With this aim the United States is adopting a course of rearming Pakistan which, to all appearances, will be offered a wide range of U.S. military hardware: M-60 tanks, F-15 fighters, anti-tank missiles and air-to-ground, ground-to-air, and air-to-air missile systems. In the opinion of Western observers, Pakistan's modernized Armed Forces are to be a component of a "broad security umbrella" intended to "defend U.S. interests in the Middle East."

At present, neither Washington nor Islamabad is disposed to comment publicly on the expense connected with implementing the proposed rearmament program. Thus, in the words of Pakistan's Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, it is not the figures but the firm mutual relations with Washington which are of significance for his government. According to the estimate of the International Institute of Strategic Studies, the "improvement" of the Pakistani military machine will cost no less than \$2 billion. And the cost will be to... Saudi Arabia, since it is the latter which must foot the main bill for supplying Islamabad with U.S. combat hardware.

Thus, Saudi Arabia is paying for the supply of U.S. weapons to Pakistan which, according to Western press reports, in its turn is keeping in that country its own punitive "rapid deployment force" of 25,000 men which can be transferred on the wish of Washington strategists to other "trouble spots" of the region. In brief, the Pentagon's fashion designers, equipping Pakistan at Riyadh's expense, are simultaneously hastening to clothe Islamabad in a gendarme's tunic. The style is not new. The coat falls to pieces, but if you put a heavy club in his hand and hang a brand new Colt from his belt, the gendarme, Washington supposes, will have a threatening appearance and the main point is that he can be used to suppress the national liberation movement.

The United States' military aid to Pakistan has one further aspect to which the U.S. administration attaches great importance. This is the supply of weapons via its territory to the counterrevolutionary gangs operating in Afghanistan. For the United States, Pakistan, is, to use the New York TIMES' expression, the "only available channel" for shipping arms to the bandits. A "channel," although by no means the only one through which U.S. weapons fall into the Afghan Basmaks' hands, a "channel" for overt interference in the DRA's affairs.

Now that the United States is about to begin wide-scale military supplies to Islamabad, mass popular demonstrations are taking place in Pakistan against the Ziaul Hag regime which, as observers stress, is propped up with bayonets. However, the Pakistani people's fate does not trouble Washington. It is too preoccupied with "defending" its own imperialist interests.

U.S. CONSIDERS LINKING RDF WITH SINAI FORCE

LD192042 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Mar TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Tyasovskiy writes:

The essence of the suspicious-looking intriguing of diplomats from the United States, Egypt and Israel around the so-called "multinational armed forces" became clearer in the recent days. This intriguing has extremely unsavoury nature.

In the opinion of the authors of this undertaking, these forces must have the task of observing the implementation by Israel and Egypt of that aspect of the Camp David accords that refers to the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the occupied Egyptian Sinai.

Let us recall the facts. Tel Aviv demanded from the United States certain guarantees precluding the possibility of Egyptian, yes, indeed, Egyptian, attack on Israel. In addition to providing to Israel heavy military backing to the sums of billions of dollars, the White House advanced an idea of creating certain "international forces" under the United Nations auspices for police patrolling of the Sinai. But the United Nations does not wish to disgrace itself by sponsoring a clearly anti-Arab, separatist in essence tripartite deal, including its military aspect. So the American project has flopped.

Washington and Israel then worked out a plan of creating "multinational armed forces" that would be performing their functions of an overseer outside of the United Nations framework. A mere trifle remained--to man these forces in such a way that in addition to Americans, they should include contingents of other forces so that they should have the "multinational" character. Egypt's Foreign Minister 'Ali went to Scandinavia with the aim of persuading the Danes, Norwegians, Swedes and Finns who contribute largely to the composition of the United Nations forces to participate also in the Sinai undertaking. But the recruiter from the banks of the Nile has already been rebuffed in Oslo. Political observers are of the opinion that he will fare the same in Copenhagen, Helsinki and Stockholm. But even if such reliable partners as Australia, New Zealand or Fiji refuse to participate in these forces, the White House will not be particularly upset...

The point is that the Pentagon needs such "multinational" forces only as a cover for its own military presence in the heartland of the Arab world. And now the United States decided to cast off the mask. FRANCE PRESSE reported quoting "informed sources" in Washington that the participation of the United States in the multinational forces in the Sinai can ensure additional support for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in the Middle East. FRANCE PRESSE stressed that members of the Reagan administration confidentially discuss the possibility of establishing the ties between those forces and the Rapid Deployment Force. In Washington's opinion, Americans who are using as a cover the "multinational" flag of the Sinai contingent hope to get at their disposal the bases Tslon and Eitam, which under the agreement Israel must leave to Egypt and also the port of Sharmal-Sheikh.

TIES WITH NAMIBIAN PUPPET GROUP ASSAILED

LD200100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] A delegation of the Namibian puppet grouping, the Democratic Turnballe Alliance, [DTA] has arrived in the United States for a visit. It is no accident that the representatives of the pro-South Africa grouping chose the present time for their visit. The new U.S. administration is openly displaying its favorable attitude toward the most reactionary forces in Africa. Thus, for instance, many supporters of President Reagan are openly advocating a strengthening of relations with South Africa. A logical continuation of this line has been the visit to the United States of a delegation of senior South African intelligence officers, who were received by U.S. officials including members of the National Security Council.

Such actions by the Republican government provide grounds for the Namibian puppets to hope for aid from Washington, and they are not mistaken.

A U.S. State Department spokesman recently confirmed press reports that the State Department had sent a letter to the DTA notifying its leadership of the intention to confer on the issue of policy in Namibia. No less delight in the ranks of the puppet grouping has been produced by the statement by the Republican administration of its intention to combat international terrorism. Mudge, chairman of the alliance, has called this statement an encouraging feature, justly perceiving in it a pledge by Washington to direct its efforts against the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], which has been recognized by the United Nations as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The very fact that Washington is receiving representatives of the puppet grouping is an indication of the desire of the new U.S. administration to act in the spirit of its predecessors and hamper a just settlement for the Namibian problem.

UK DEFENSE CHIEF NOTT'S REMARKS IN U.S. REPORTED

LD191131 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Mar 81 p 1

[TASS report: "'Opinions Coincided'"]

[Text] Washington, 13 Mar--The further intensification of war preparations, the buildup of the arms race and the extension of NATO's aggression functions far beyond the borders of the bloc's member-countries were the main questions discussed in the talks held here by British Defense Secretary J. Nott.

Addressing the National Press Club in Washington, J. Nott stated that the sides had revealed "coincident opinions" on practically all the issues that were discussed. This applies above all, he stressed, to the problem of strengthening NATO's military might. The secretary indicated that the talks had discussed the question not only of strict fulfillment by the NATO countries of the existing commitment regarding an annual 3-percent increase in their military budgets, but also of the need to further raise this "ceiling."

The secretary's remarks show that Washington and London have reaffirmed their support for NATO's decision to deploy the latest American medium-range nuclear missile weapons on the territories of a number of West European states.

According to J. Nott, a special place in the talks was occupied by the question of expanding the "geography" of the NATO bloc's operations and, in particular, of creating so-called multilateral "rapid deployment forces" patterned on the Pentagon's interventionist corps, which would be able to carry out armed interference at points all over the world.

He advocated strengthening NATO's military presence in the Persian Gulf, where, as is well known, Washington has massed a giant naval armada on the pretext of defending U.S. "vital interests." Britain, the secretary noted, has reinforced the American formation in the Persian Gulf by sending two of its own frigates, and British Army ground subunits have been deployed in a number of Near East countries. We are training special detachments to perform various combat missions there, J. Nott went on to stress, and "if necessary" we are prepared to deploy a naval task force in the Persian Gulf.

U.S. SUPPORTS 'TERRORIST, REPRESSIVE' REGIMES

Leonidov Comment

LD192308 Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Mar, TASS--TASS news analyst Semen Leonidov writes:

Speaking at the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, zealously advocated military and other U.S. aid to "friendly" regimes such, for example, as Chile, South Korea and the Salvadoran junta.

The line taken by the new U.S. administration at an open and close cooperation with the repressive regimes is aimed at paralysing the struggle waged by the progressive forces against the dictatorial regimes pursuing a policy of terror and violence against their own people.

If the previous administration tried at least in words to dissociate itself from bloody dictatorships, today Washington openly declares freedom stranglers and criminals, guilty of genocide, to be its friends and is ready to render them all-round assistance.

The U.S. Government is forcibly trying to impose Pol Pot's men, guilty of murdering almost three million of their countrymen, on the Kampuchean people. In El Salvador the United States is trying to salvage the bloody dictatorial regime at any cost. London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH writes that today El Salvador has turned into a country of ghost cities. Many of the country's regions are desolate, the Salvadoran families are leaving cities, fleeing from terror of the junta's soldiers. Enjoying full support of the U.S. administration, the racist Pretoria regime stages acts of aggression against neighbouring countries. Washington is drawing up plans of supplying military aid to Pakistan to the sum of two billion dollars so as to turn that country into a jumping-off ground of aggression against Afghanistan and India.

Well, a man is known by the company he keeps. And this fully applies to present-day Washington which is steering an aggressive, adventurist course in its foreign policy. Propping up and consolidating terrorist and repressive regimes in the world, the ruling circles of the United States hope that it would be easier for them to pursue their own hegemonistic goals, to strangle liberation movements and to establish control over the natural resources of whole regions by installing their puppets and dictators there.

Rassadin View

LD200020 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] It has been announced in Washington that large-scale maneuvers will take place in May at bases on the southeastern coast of the United States. The program of "Solid Shield 81" includes a landing of marines and an airdrop of other troops. Commentary is by Leonid Rassadin.

These maneuvers are closely connected with the events in El Salvador. American press reports indicate that the first group of Green Berets, these are special designation troops, has arrived in El Salvador. It was Green Berets who made a name for themselves by committing outrages against civilians in Vietnam. Now they will direct troops of the junta in punitive operations to suppress the popular uprising in El Salvador. Just since the beginning of last year 15,000 people in the country have fallen victim to terror. Under the circumstances the American administration's claim that it sees combating international terrorism as its main task is difficult to explain. Characteristically a group of American senators have stressed in a letter to President Reagan that they doubt whether America's policy in El Salvador answers that aim. The United States is supporting a government that practices terrorism.

Or take President Reagan's pledge to supply American arms to the bands of Afghan counter-revolutionaries that keep crossing into Afghanistan. The bandits are committing atrocities against the civilian population. So the United States continues to stake on interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign country, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Soviet news agency TASS has said in a statement that in present-day conditions attempts of this kind cannot yield the results desired by those who make such attempts. They can boomerang.

In Angola the United States is pressing for resumed aid to the antigovernment group the National Union for Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], which is notorious for its terrorist activity.

The American administration has described the South African racists as friends, racists who pursue a policy of apartheid toward the African population, a policy based on terror, a vile and repulsive policy. Finally it is with American blessing that Israel has established in the occupied Arab territories a regime of violence, repression and terror.

Against this background the propaganda campaign now under way in the United States about the Soviet Union supposedly being involved in international terrorism looks cynical indeed. Anyone can see the aim behind this campaign--to mislead the nations and divert their attention from the adventurist policy pursued by the most aggressive imperialist groups. In neglecting the rights and aspirations of the peoples, these groups try to present the liberation struggle as a sign of terrorism but, as President Brezhnev stressed at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, they have set out to achieve the unachievable, to set up a barrier to progressive changes in the world and again become the rulers of people's destiny.

WASHINGTON CONTINUES TO PURSUE HEGEMONISTS COURSE

LD192358 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Mar, TASS--TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

With soldierly straightforwardness Gen David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the USA, related Washington's overt imperial designs with regard to southwest Asia in one of committees of U.S. Congress. He directly stated the United States' intention to establish its military-political control over the region. With this end in view, plans are being drawn up to create a network of military bases there and the strength of the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force" is being hurriedly increased as a striking [word indistinct] of U.S. imperialism. And all this is being done on an artificial plea of "ensuring access to oil" and, of course, under the cover of the slanderous myth about a "Soviet threat".

General Jones, notwithstanding his straightforwardness, has revealed only part of the picture of U.S. imperialist policy in southwest Asia. Over there, thousands of kilometres away from U.S. shores, in the Indian Ocean, Washington has concentrated a huge armada of naval ships with thousands of marines on board. The United States does not stop at [as received] of overt aggressive actions against sovereign states. Impudently flouting international law, the USA is waging an undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan, is arming and infiltrating bandit formations into that country's territory.

U.S. actions in southwest Asia are part and parcel of the global imperial policy.

In Latin America Washington pursues an imperialist course the aim of which is to keep U.S. monopolies' dominance in the continent, is trying to strifle the liberation struggle of the people of El Salvador and is at the same time blackmailing and intimidating many other countries of Central America. Equating "terrorism" with the struggle for democracy and national liberation, the United States seeks to suppress the national liberation movement in the continent and is arming the dictatorial fascist regimes which practise genocide.

U.S. imperial policy clearly manifests itself in the Middle East, too, over there, the United States, with the assistance of Israel and reactionary Arab regimes, wants to establish its full dominance over the region and to get hold of its natural resources, oil, in the first place. On the Camp David deal which is in point of fact an expansionist military pact between Washington, Tel Aviv, and Cairo, directed against the Arab peoples, Washington blocks a comprehensive settlement on a just basis. It increased (?its) military presence in the area and is entangling it with a network of military bases.

In Africa the present U.S. administration has adopted a still more open [word indistinct] toward suppression of national liberation movement, toward alliance with the racist terrorist regime of the Republic of South Africa by openly encouraging it to armed actions against neighbouring independent states and to stepping up reprisals against fighters for the freedom of Africa. The United States itself is flagrantly interfering in the internal affairs of Angola by giving support to the terrorists from the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and is weaving conspiracies against states which adhere to an anti-imperialist orientation.

While nurturing plans for the establishment of its global dominance, the USA is furnishing them with a powerful militarist basis. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger is asking Congress to increase the Pentagon's budget up to 180,700 million dollars in the current financial year and up to 226,300 million dollars next year. Stepping up the arms race on an unprecedented scale, Washington is counting on strength and pursues an overtly hegemonist course which poses a real threat to peace and security of the peoples.

MAFIA LINKS, REAGAN 'REVIVAL' OF CIA VIEWED

LD192142 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] New York, 19 Mar, TASS--The Central Intelligence Agency, sticking at nothing in its subversive activity against other governments, not to the liking of Washington, has for many years used the services of the American criminal world, trying to "remove" the leader of the Cuban revolution, Fidel Castro.

As professional Mafia killer from the New England "family" N. Palmigiano told the Providence EVENING NEWS, the CIA made such a proposal to R. Patriarka, the head of the "family". The operation, the criminal recalls, was carefully planned, and the agents, who had been sent to Cuba, were already prepared for the reception of the assassins. Yet Patriarka refused to take part in the plot when he learnt that the CIA cannot guarantee the return of "his people" to the USA.

The operation "Mongoose", as it was called by the CIA spy-and-subversion agency, involved also the Mafia "families" of Chicago and Florida. They proved to be more compliant and cooperated readily with the "colleagues" from the CIA, getting in return the favours of the authorities and the "protection" from the FBI. As another representative of the criminal world, Fratiano, said in his memoirs, the CIA supplied them with money, weapons, explosives and poisons, that is, with everything that it could find in its secret arsenals.

According to the American press, the coming to office in Washington of the present administration started the CIA "revival". With the blessing of the White House, the CIA began working on new subversive and terrorist operations in the spirit of the recent past. As the New York DAILY NEWS found out, the CIA now is planning the use of the anti-Cuban emigrant rabble, who found refuge in the USA, for new terrorist actions against Cuba, the arming of the remains of the Pol Pot bands, operating against the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the support of the anti-government forces in Angola, new attempts on leaders of other countries and direct supplies of arms to the counterrevolutionary terrorist bands, waging an undeclared war against the Afghan people. Thus, the other day, the U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, made a public statement that the USA is determined to continue American arms supplies to these bands.

PENTAGON'S ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS ATTACKED

LD190958 Moscow TASS in English 0733 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 19 Mar, TASS--Ignoring the peoples' will for peace, the Reagan administration has made another step along the lines of speeding up the arms race and military preparations, openly making the cult of military strength a U.S. state policy.

This is evidenced by the Pentagon's annual report on U.S. military positions. The report has been sent to Congress by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The report is the embodiment of U.S. imperialism's global ambitions. Pleading the USA's "dangerously high" dependence on the import of oil and other mineral raw materials, Washington is impudently laying claims to the wealth of other peoples, by including nearly the entire world into the sphere of its notorious "vital interests."

The administration's concrete measures to attain the formulated strategic aims have been made public by U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger. Speaking at the Defense Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, he demanded that the Pentagon's budget for the current fiscal year be increased by 6,800 million dollars and for the financial year beginning on October 1, this year,--by 25,800 million dollars in excess of the record-high military expenditure provided for by the previous administration. Thus, the aggregate budget of the U.S. military establishment will run at 180,700 million dollars in the current and at 226,300 million dollars next year.

The defence secretary emphasized that the additional funds will be used first of all for measures to raise the combat readiness of the armed forces and to modernize them, and will make it possible to expand the manufacture of the existing types of strategic and conventional weapons and hasten the development and production of newest types of weapons. These include new cruise missiles and other missiles, tanks, helicopters, combatant ships, military aircraft, armoured personnel carriers, and artillery guns. More than 4,000 million dollars from the additional appropriations is intended to be channeled into the speeded up construction of the U.S. Navy on which Washington sets particular hopes in the realization of its aggressive strategy.

To "justify" the unprecedented build-up in U.S. military expenditure in peacetime, Caspar Weinberger pleaded a mythical "Soviet threat" and the CIA's falsified data that the USSR allegedly spends more funds for defence than the USA. The statistics are known to have repeatedly been rejected both by authoritative Soviet statements and by unprejudiced observers in the United States itself.

The Pentagon's militarist calls once again clearly show that U.S. imperialism remains the bulwark of international reaction, a bulwark which is prepared, in the name of its avid, selfish interests, to push the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe.

ACTIVITIES, DEPARTURE OF CSSR'S CHNOUPEK REPORTED

Speech, Press Conference

LD201119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet-Czechoslovak Talks"]

[Text] On 17 March in Moscow talks were held between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and B. Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR foreign minister.

At the talks attention was focused on the important new foreign policy proposals advanced in L.I. Brezhnev's report to the 26th CPSU Congress and aimed at consolidating peace, deepening detente and curbing the arms race. These proposals are already exerting profound positive influence on the international situation in the interests of eliminating the threat of war and developing international cooperation. Particular emphasis was placed on the great significance for the cause of peace and socialism of the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist states belonging to the Warsaw Pact.

The ministers expressed themselves in favor of ensuring constant headway along the path initiated by the conference on security and cooperation in Europe and attaining progress at the Madrid meeting, whose main positive result would be the taking of a decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament.

A.A. Gromyko and B. Chnoupek noted with profound satisfaction the steady all-round development and consolidation of the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The talks took place in a spirit of friendship and complete unity of views on all issues discussed.

A.A. Gromyko gave a luncheon in B. Chnoupek's honor at which there was an exchange of speeches.

Welcoming the guest, A.A. Gromyko said:

It gives us great satisfaction to cordially greet you, Comrade Chnoupek, and all Czechoslovak friends present here.

I should like to note first of all that the present meeting is taking place at a notable period. It is a period when our party and the entire Soviet people have embarked with tremendous enthusiasm on implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

It is a period when all international life is under the very profound influence of the Soviet communists' forum, which was an event of historic significance.

It may confidently be said that the congress decisions are taking hold of the minds and hearts of millions and millions of people abroad. They are lending powerful new impetus to the struggle for the cause of peace and the people's national and social liberation.

The CPSU Central Committee report, delivered by L.I. Brezhnev, is an outstanding document of creative Marxism-Leninism. It theoretically substantiates and specifically indicates paths for the further all-round progress of the socialist society, gives a fundamental analysis of the progress and prospects of world development, and outlines the main avenues for solving fundamental problems concerning all mankind.

The 26th party congress convincingly confirmed that, loyal to Lenin's great behests, the CPSU and the Soviet state will continue to seek to attain two main goals--the welfare of the people and lasting peace. It is precisely these goals, in their inextricable unity, which constitute the heart of the congress decisions.

"To defend peace," L.I. Brezhnev said from the congress rostrum, "there is no task of greater importance on the international plane nowadays for our party, our people or indeed for all the peoples of the world." And we not only have the will to do everything for the sake of world peace; we also have a clear-cut program of struggle to preserve and strengthen it.

This is the package of major new ideas and constructive proposals advanced by the congress, which are the organic continuation and development of the peace program of the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses as applied to the most urgent problems of international relations. The implementation of any of the Soviet initiatives could signify an important step in erecting an edifice of reliable peace on earth.

In the situation in the world arena, which has been markedly complicated in recent years, the Soviet Union displays restraint and principledness. We pit our Leninist policy of peace against the dangerous militarist course of the most aggressive imperialist forces.

It is perfectly natural that our proposals are the focus of all world politics. They were also welcomed with great interest in the ruling circles of the Western countries, all the more so since it is not that easy now to ignore the peoples' desire for peace.

In the chorus of widespread discussion of the Soviet Union's new initiatives various voices are being heard. They include unconvincing and simply bogus voices. However, it is by no means these voices which are setting the overall tone for the international response to these proposals, which from the very first have been termed "a new peace offensive" by our country.

Yes, it is indeed an offensive, but not with weapons in hand but against weapons, an offensive not to shed blood but to ensure that the peoples never shed it. And it would be fine if all states were to turn to such an offensive.

In brief, there is every reason to state that the powerful call for peace which rang out in Moscow has been heard everywhere.

L.I. Brezhnev recently sent messages to the heads of state and government of a whole series of countries drawing their attention to the initiatives put forward by the 26th congress. These initiatives have thus been moved to the plane of specific discussion.

The question of preventing nuclear war was raised in all its magnitude by the congress. The most important task on this salient is the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments.

Our country has announced its readiness to continue talks on strategic arms limitation while preserving, of course, everything positive achieved in this sphere so far. However, there can be no question of waiving the principle of the sides' equality and identical security, for only by observing it is success possible at talks, including talks between the USSR and the United States. Such talks between these two powers, for understandable reasons, are of special significance.

The Soviet Union has suggested agreeing also on imposing a moratorium right now on the deployment of NATO and USSR medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe. In other words, freezing quantitatively and qualitatively the existing level of these weapons, including, of course, U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons in this region.

The declared opponents of the moratorium are trying to sow doubts of every sort with respect to the constructiveness of the Soviet initiative, suggesting that the moratorium would serve to enshrine the superiority we have allegedly achieved in medium-range nuclear weapons--a superiority they themselves have invented. The question of a moratorium should be examined objectively and seriously by our Western partners.

Another major and important issue relating to security in Europe is the question of expanding the zone of confidence-building measures. As explained from the congress rostrum, we are prepared to extend these measures to the entire European part of the USSR--on condition that there is a corresponding expansion of the zone of confidence-building measures on the part of the Western states. We hope that a constructive response will be made to it.

We are also counting on a serious approach on the part of all interested states so far as the holding of specific talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East is concerned.

The Soviet initiative aimed at returning to a collective quest for an all-embracing Near East settlement on a just and realistic basis--which could be done, for instance, within the framework of a specially convened international conference--met with a favorable response.

The proposal to safeguard security in the Persian Gulf region advanced by L.I. Brezhnev during his visit to India at the end of last year fully retains its topicality. The Soviet Union, as stated at the congress, does not object to questions relating to Afghanistan being discussed in conjunction with this question. At the same time it is clear that the discussion can only be about the international aspects of the Afghan problem, and in no way internal Afghan affairs.

As for the states which are interfering--and doing so openly and ostentatiously now--in Afghanistan's internal affairs and are stoking tension around it and in the Middle East as a whole, then they should realize what a new burden of responsibility they are shouldering for such actions.

Nor can we pass over the fact that the most zealous figures, whose policy consists in constantly chasing after new military bases and bridgeheads on foreign soil, are trying to equate terrorism and the noble goals of the people's national liberation struggle.

Attempts to equate terrorism and the liberation struggle are not only offensive to the peoples, they are totally at variance with the inexorable objective laws of social development. The weapon of terror and the phenomenon of international terrorism are used by imperialist policy to suppress the peoples' struggle for their independence and freedom. This is confirmed daily.

A mission has fallen to the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies--the mission of being the main bulwark of peace on earth. The socialist countries, the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties, and all forces standing on positions of peace and friendship among the peoples advocate a peaceful solution to urgent international problems. The most direct path to this consists in negotiations.

There are statesmen who are out of step with the idea of negotiations and dialogue between states. It is perfectly appropriate to ask: Is not too much here dependent on whim and would it not be more sensible to display a cooler, more considered, more serious approach with respect to talks and dialogue? This would make it possible to considerably shorten the paths toward eliminating disagreements between states and reaching mutually acceptable decisions.

It is for precisely this reason that the congress stressed the urgent need for calm, businesslike dialogue between East and West. This question is elucidated in a detailed, profound way in L.I. Brezhnev's report at the congress.

Soviet people are following with fraternal feelings the fruitful work of the Czechoslovak working people and the preparations for the 16th CPCZ Congress. We wish the Czechoslovak people success in resolving the tasks of building a developed socialist society in the CSSR.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia act side by side in international affairs. With the other socialist community countries, they are waging an active struggle for the relaxation of tension, the curbing of the arms race and disarmament, and peace and the prevention of nuclear war. Our present meetings and talks are graphic evidence of this.

In his reply speech B. Chnoupek said he was glad to be given the opportunity to visit the Soviet Union immediately after the 26th CPSU Congress, in a period when the heroic Soviet people have mobilized all their determination and efforts to fulfill honorably the imposing plans of the 26th CPSU Congress. The congress was a graphic demonstration of the firm unity of the great Lenin's glorious party, of the indestructible trust and support which its principled policy enjoys and of the remarkable successes achieved under its wise leadership. It demonstrated the correctness of Lenin's foreign policy course in the struggle for peace formulated so graphically in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's wise and penetrating speech of long-term significance. That is how the 26th congress--an event of the most enormous significance--will go down in the history of the party, the land of the soviets and the modern world. "We will constantly return to it as precisely an event of this significance," Comrade Gustav Husak stressed at the Prague city party conference.

The congress decisions have met with the broadest and most positive response among the Czechoslovak communists and all working people. They are exerting tremendous influence and imparting new creative impetus to our party's forthcoming 16th congress, the preparations for which all Czechoslovakia is now living.

In this connection, when our work is summed up, particular stress is laid on the fact that the nucleus of our friendship is the unflagging strengthening of cooperation between our communist parties and their Central Committees in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism--particularly the regular meetings between the general secretaries, Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak, whose beneficial influence can be felt in every sphere of our relations.

As did the whole world, B. Chnoupek continued, we gave enormous attention to the 26th CPSU Congress peace initiatives and support them completely and unconditionally. We regard them as signposting the route we must follow in order to serve the vital interests of all mankind, improve the world situation, eliminate the threat of war and consolidate and expand the detente process.

We regard as particularly important to us--a country situated in the very center of the European Continent, whose territory is covered with weapons arsenals--the fact that the new Soviet initiatives are aimed wholly at further strengthening the detente process and extending it to the military sphere. Thus, inspired by this example, we will work still more persistently and actively to deepen detente, since it is a process which is beneficial and advantageous for every country in the world, large or small, East or West. This task is now acquiring greater urgency in that the adventurism of aggressive imperialist circles and the Beijing hegemonists, which is complicating the stable development of peaceful international relations, is becoming increasingly apparent. We resolutely reject such a policy. Attempts to turn back the wheel of history are futile, just as all schemes for undermining the detente process, which has now taken deep root in Europe and the world, have not the slightest chance of success. In this regard the ideas of the 26th congress of Lenin's party are a powerful force and an inexhaustible source of experience and inspiration in all our practical day-to-day work.

Present at the lunch were N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.M. Pegov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; USSR ministers; other officials; the persons accompanying B. Chnoupek; and C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

B. Chnoupek gave a press conference the same day. I have the great honor, he said, of taking part in this meeting, which also marks the opening of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs press center.

I am glad to be in the Soviet Union shortly after the conclusion of Soviet communists' supreme forum, which we regard as an impressive demonstration of the labor heroism, zest and optimistic enthusiasm of the builders of communism, who are closely rallied around their Leninist party. This event will become a historic landmark in the history of the struggle for social progress and world peace. Comprehensive proposals for improving the international situation which have our full support rang out from the congress rostrum for all the world to hear. Initiatives were enunciated reaffirming the immutable principles of the Leninist peace policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Union, principles which have so often demonstrated their reliability in the struggle for peace.

Sharing his impressions of the talks with Comrade A.A. Gromyko, the guest pointed out that topical questions arising from the present international situation and connected with maintaining peace and international security, safeguarding detente, achieving disarmament and eliminating hotbeds of tension in a number of regions of the world had been examined.

We also exchanged views, B. Chnoupek said, on the present state and the future of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations, which are based on the close cooperation between the CPCZ and the CPSU, their Central Committees and Comrades G. Husak and L.I. Brezhnev. In recent years these relations have attained unprecedented depth, many-sidedness and quality.

The minister answered questions from Soviet and foreign correspondents.

[BRATISLAVA PRAVDA in Slovak on 18 March carries on page 7 a report by correspondent R. Nittman which adds the following (capitalized passages published in boldface): "Answering another question--about the decision of the ministers of culture of the 'individual West German laender to use the old German names for cities in the socialist countries--B. Chnoupek depicted such step as A DISPLAY OF REVANCHISM WHICH WE WITNESSED IN THE FIFTIES AND SIXTIES, AND WHICH IS AT VARIANCE WITH THE AGREEMENT ON THE NORMALIZATION OF CSSR-FRG RELATIONS. After that, he spoke about CSSR-U.S. relations, frozen through the fault of the United States, which still illegally holds Czechoslovakia's gold treasure. At present, the United States is preparing another, already the fourth, debate on the CSSR's demand to return that gold.

["IN CONNECTION WITH THE MADRID MEETING, THE CSSR MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS EXPRESSED THE HOPE FOR ITS ENDING ON A CONSTRUCTIVE NOTE. THE 90 SUBMITTED PROPOSALS, ENABLING FINDING A COMMON LANGUAGE TO RESOLVE SOME OF THE ISSUES, PROVIDES THE PREREQUISITE FOR THAT. CZECHOSLOVAKIA ALONE HAS SUBMITTED FIVE SUCH POSITIVE PROPOSALS. THE MOST IMPORTANT ONE, IN PARTICULAR, IS THE PROPOSAL THAT THE MADRID MEETING BE CONCLUDED WITH THE DECISION ON CONVENING A CONFERENCE ON CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES AND DISARMAMENT."]

Visits Kiev

LD200059 Prague CTK in English 1741 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Kiev, 19 Mar (CTK)--Member of the Soviet Communist Party Politburo and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary Vladimir Shcherbitskiy received here Thursday visiting Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee member, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. The two officials stressed that friendship and close all-round cooperation between the two communist parties and the two states correspond with the basic interests of the two countries' peoples, and contribute to the unity and integrity of the socialist community. They highly appreciated the historical importance of the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress. Vladimir Shcherbitskiy wished the Czechoslovak communists much success in the preparations for the 16th party congress.

Return to Moscow

LD200002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1823 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Chnoupek has returned to Moscow from a trip around the Soviet Union. Today the minister met the professional and teaching staff and students of the Moscow State Institute of International Relations. He told them of Czechoslovakia's position on certain topical international issues and laid stress on the enormous significance of the new peaceful initiatives proposed in Comrade Brezhnev's report to the 26th CPSU Congress.

Departure for Home

LD200845 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Mar, TASS--Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, who has been in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government, left Moscow for home today. At the airport he was seen off by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, by other Soviet officials as well as by Cestmir Lovetinsky, the ambassador of Czechoslovakia to the USSR.

CSSR'S INDRA RECEIVES SOVIET AWARD ON BIRTHDAY

AU191259 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Mar 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Award of the Order of the October Revolution"]

[Text] Moscow--Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution. That high state distinction was bestowed upon him for his great contribution to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples and on the occasion of his 60th birthday. The decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was signed by Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

CSSR'S HULA GIVES AWARD, HOLDS TALKS WITH BAYBAKOV

LD112340 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Vaclav Hula, member of the CPCZ Presidium and chairman of the State Planning Commission, who is in Baku, presented the Czechoslovak Order of Friendship to Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the USSR Gosplan. This distinction was conferred on him for his personal contribution to the strengthening of the economic, scientific and technical cooperation between both countries. Comrade Hula is attending a meeting of the CEMA committee for cooperation and planning.

Talks Held

LD180749 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Vaclav Hula, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, held talks in Moscow today with Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee. They examined topical questions of economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the USSR as well as some issues relating to the implementation of coordination of national economic plans between the two countries for the years 1981-85.

CZECHOSLOVAK OIL DELIVERY CONTRACT SIGNED

LD102318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] A contract for the delivery of oil and oil products from the USSR to Czechoslovakia was signed in Moscow today. The total value is over R1.5 billion. This year, for the first time, we will receive Soviet oil exclusively via the Druzhba pipeline, which is one of the longest in the world and without which the transportation of such quantities would be inconceivable. In the 20 years of the pipeline's existence more than 200 million tons of oil have been supplied to Czechoslovakia.

CSSR-USSR CULTURAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD110224 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] The Soviet Union: A protocol to the agreement on cooperation among the Ministries of Culture of the Czech Socialist Republic, the Slovak Socialist Republic and the Soviet Union for 1981 was signed in Moscow today. The document proceeds from the 1981-85 agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation and envisages a marked intensification and an improvement in the quality of contacts in the sphere of culture and arts between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

HUNGARY'S FALUVEGI MEETS WITH BAYBAKOV IN MOSCOW

LD092232 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Discussions have begun in Moscow on Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation. Lajos Faluvegi, deputy premier and chairman of the National Planning Office, has held discussions with Nikolay Baybakov, deputy premier and chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee.

POLISH SERVICEMEN CITED ON DEVOTION TO SOCIALISM

LD191353 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Mar 81 p 3

[Col. M. Ponomarev and Col A. Sbignev report under the rubric "From the Polish Notebook": "With Belief in the Future"]

[Text] Warsaw-Moscow--"We shall not leave socialist Poland, fraternal Poland in the lurch but we shall stand up for it!"

Those words spoken by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, from the rostrum of the 26th party congress are full of a sense of great responsibility and militant internationalist determination. They were spoken not only on behalf of the communists. They were spoken on behalf of the entire Soviet people. And also on behalf of those who did not return from the war but remained forever on Polish soil.

The situation in Poland still remains difficult. We KRASNAYA ZVEZDA special correspondents saw this for ourselves during our recent trip. But we also saw something else: Communists' activeness aimed at overcoming the difficulties in the country's life is increasing and there is a mounting rebuff for socialism's adversaries.

"What is the mood in the Polish Army?" Soviet people, and especially veterans of the joint fighting on the long road from Lenino to Berlin, are asking. Let us answer right away: The Polish Army--our combat ally and friend--is standing firmly and vigilantly at its post. We were assured of this by the dozens of servicemen we met.

Anyhow, we give a detailed account of everything--our conversations and meetings--in the notes presented below.

1. As Duty Commands

"The Kosciuszko Division has invited you over," we were told at the Polish Army Main Political Administration. The Kosciuszko Division.... The legendary Kosciuszko Division.... Long before we reached the divisional position--on the city streets--we began to encounter officers wearing caps with gold bands. Those bands, Col Janusz Falkowicz, who was accompanying us, recalled, are a special mark of recognition bestowed by the state on the Kosciuszko Division. Let citizens realize, the resolution says, that they are looking at soldiers of the famous division, soldiers who trace their genealogy back to heroes who fought side by side with the valiant Soviet Army.

"Friends are friends when they're inseparable, whatever the weather" was the remark with which Col Hieronim Ludwiczak, deputy commander of the Tadeusz Kosciuszko Division, began our conversation. "Soviet friendship, Soviet fraternity has been doubly valuable to us during the difficult months that have befallen our country and our people. Contacts have intensified and all-round assistance has intensified. The people who took part in the Soviet-Polish exercises at the end of last year remember not only the mutual desire to enrich one another with experience, but also the special cordiality.

"Yes, it's a hard time," the colonel continued. "All kinds of Kurons, Michniks, Moczulskis and other enemies of Poland has entertained hopes of getting into the barracks and managing to stupefy a section of the soldiers and turn them against the commanders and political personnel. But what they saw in response was cohesive subunits, socialist maturity and deeply conscious loyalty to the oath and to one's duty. Even young men only recently drafted into military service rapidly realized where the truth lay and what were lies. As you came in here you will have seen a huge slogan: 'Socialism--and there is no other way.' The soldiers themselves--both party members and nonparty people--wrote it and hung it up so that people committed to socialism would feel still stronger when they walked past the barracks and so our enemies might be sure that they will always be turned away from these gates!"

[Question] "What forms of political work are being used most successfully? What new approaches have emerged?"

In the room, besides the deputy divisional commander, were political section and staff officers, subunit commanders, party organization leaders and young working people. A collective answer emerged from their remarks and rejoinders.

Lt Col Antoni Nesteruk, secretary of the division party committee: "Following the Soviet Army's example, we've introduced what you call integrated political days. People have accepted them and gotten used to them. Subunits are addressed by Div Gen W. Oliwa, commander of the district's forces, and representatives of the Ministry of National Defense and Main Political Administration. We in the division administration party organization have Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski on our roll--he too periodically meets with the servicemen. Not a single controversial question is left unanswered. That is the only way! If someone does not understand something, we must help him to understand and arm him with the truth, as Lenin instructed."

Capt Henryk Porajski, deputy regimental commander for political affairs: "I'd like to enlarge on the party committee secretary's remarks. Integrated political days are a real brainwave. And it's no accident that have begun to be held more often than originally planned--the situation itself has forced us to go more often to see people, with their concerns and hopes and their exceptional interest in what is happening.

In the last 4-6 weeks there have been telephone calls for enterprises asking us to send a military party member to address a shop or a trade union organization and help them understand the situation and map out the correct line. And our activists, ideologically hardened and educated, are courageously defending the purity of socialist principles and exposing the enemies who hate the new life. Their only reward is that people listen to them and believe them."

Lt Andrzej Sladkowski, youth worker: "Picture the company or battery Swietlica [reading room]--the equivalent of a Lenin Room in your country. It's evening, leisure time, but how can you relax if the country is troubled and if all that is sacred, all that is really near to your heart is under threat? How good it is that your commander has sat down next to you--his heart and his knowledge are open to you. That's the way the Swietlica is during the evening hours--even there the soldier is not left on his own, he has someone to talk to and consult, he has someone to recheck his opinion with."

Andrzej spoke with emotion--nowadays it is only the indifferent who speak calmly. Opening his notebook, he listed the activities held in subunits on just a single evening: a lecture on Polish-Soviet combat collaboration delivered by Retired Col Wlodimierz Sikorski, the first chief of the division's Political Section; "Socialism's Enemies Are Your Enemies and Mine"--a review of newspaper and magazine articles prepared by 2nd Lt Marek Kolendoj, commander of an excellent-rated platoon; "This Has Been Done in People's Poland in 35 years"--a talk delivered by Snr Warrant Officer Marian Chojecki, in which the whole regiment and every soldier and officer took part. As they spoke giant metallurgical plants, first-class shipyards, thousands and thousands of apartment blocks, numerous higher educational establishment diplomas in worker and peasant families that were once illiterate were conjured up before their mind's eye.

"It is a foul and black lie to say that the years since the victory have been years of vegetation and that they have brought the Polish people nothing..." Marian Chojecki repeated several times. "Yes, there have been errors, policy distortions have been allowed to occur--the party makes no secret of this. But the last few decades have been decades of the rise of Poland, of a people's, socialist Poland, and we will not permit them to be abused...."

When they join the Kosciuszko Division, Sladkowski stressed, soldiers and officers go to the division museum and there they see a portrait of Chojecki and a description of his exploits--both martial and peaceful. At the soiree they listened to his speech, the speech of a patriot and a communist. "But who is it at the table beside him?" the recruits wonder. They are his sons, officers and communists, the commanders of leading subunits. "Would the sons of a poverty-stricken peasant have become officers in the old bourgeois Poland?" is the new question that strikes the young men. "I don't think there's any doubt about the answer to that!" Sladkowski concluded.

We remember the passion and self-critical approach our interlocutors showed in speaking both of their omissions and--why hide things from friends--of their mistakes, but our general impression will not change: The Polish Army has strong, highly trained cadres who firmly adopt a socialist standpoint. The cause of socialism has a reliable prop and the people have a reliable defender.

2. Dictated by the Time

"When I pondered the present situation, I reached the conclusion it would be unworthy for a future Polish Army officer to remain outside the party. By joining the PZPR now, at a difficult time for the party and our whole country, I want to serve the cause of the Polish people, the cause of socialism." That was the application submitted to the party organization by Waldermar Woszczak, student at the Jan Krasicki Higher Officer School for fliers in Deblin.

The flying school in the old Polish city of Deblin is known and is a source of pride to the whole country, the whole people. It was there that Miroslaw Hermanszewski, the first Polish cosmonaut, gained his wings, there that the fliers who vigilantly protect the home skies were trained and educated. But hundreds of Soviet veterans military fliers also know and are proud of the school in Deblin--some of them set it up in the city when it had only just been recaptured from the fascists, created it literally from the ruins, and others, with their frontline decorations and wounds, passed their invaluable combat experience on to the students. As we were told by an alumnus of the school, Col Tadeusz Malinowski:

"The first class was held by the Soviet Gen Fedor Petrovish Polynin, Hero of the Soviet Union. I don't recall what he talked about but I have remembered his fatherly gaze and fatherly warmth all my life...."

Incidentally, three Malinowski brothers--all now colonels and PZPR members--graduated from the school in Deblin, and a fourth, Janusz, a military aviation engineer, studied near Warsaw, in (Bernerovo). And all the colonels Malinowski send warm greetings to their Soviet mentors.

The school's director, Brig Gen Jozef Kowalski, pilot 1st class, lecturer and doctor of sciences, opened a meeting with greetings and gratitude to the Soviet friends.

"Our friendship is our common strength!" said the general in a firm and emotional voice.

There were 70-80 students in the hall. Half are PZPR members. Gen J. Kowalski described the Soviet Army's role in training skilled cadres for the Polish Army and in creating the academy in particular. He spoke of our brotherhood in arms and the need to strengthen it.

Then Podchorazy (student) Ryszard (Bere) asked to speak.

"The situation in Poland," he said, "concerns us students deeply. We welcomed with great approval the appointment of Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski as chairman of the council of ministers and we are sure that the party and state leadership will soon succeed in stabilizing the situation in the country. The role of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum is particularly great here. We students are sure that Poland is and will be a firm link in the Warsaw Pact."

Podchroazy Marek Kosowski--third year: Ryszard (Bere) is right. There is no other path for our country except the path of socialism and alliance with the USSR. We remember how in the past Poland was the road eastward for German imperialism's aggression. And now a barrier has been erected against this aggression. Our alliance with the GDR, the CSSR, the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states is a firm guarantee of this.

"For us school students the question of whom to march with and along what path does not arise!"

Second Lt Jozef Zielinski--a graduate of the school and a political worker: "I come from a family of workers. Since I was a child I have wanted to be an officer. My dream has come true. The defense of socialism is my vital duty. My honorable duty!"

"Like my comrades I value very highly the aid rendered to us by the Soviet Union. I see my personal duty in educating the students in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism and brotherhood in arms with the Soviet Army. Many Poles took part in the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Civil War in Russia and Soviet servicemen took part in Poland's liberation.

Everything must be done to educate the servicemen of the Polish Army in the best traditions and to strengthen Polish-Soviet friendship still more!"

Then a talk took place with a group of teachers. They described how during these complex months the students' political activeness has increased considerably, as has their desire to link their lives with the party of the working class.

In discussions with young civilians on acute issues, the teachers noted, the students as a rule come out the winners since they are armed with a sufficient number of convincing political arguments. Indeed, the fact that these arguments are available is directly linked with how informed they are. To increase the students' political awareness great significance attaches to the fact that at planned classes in the sociopolitical disciplines much time has begun to be allotted to topical problems and theoretical classes have begun to be linked more closely with life and with the country's social development.

"We are sure that the intrigues of the enemies of socialism will be thwarted!"

These words, which we heard frequently in the Polish Army, live in the hearts and consciousness of the servicemen as a slogan and battle cry....

POLISH EDITOR VISITS TRUD, AUCCTU'S SUBBOTIN

LD191305 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Mar 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] U. Kozierowska, chief editor of the Polish trade union newspaper GLOS PRACY, paid a friendly visit to Moscow 11-14 March at the invitation of the TRUD Editorial Board. In the course of talks there was an exchange of opinions and information on urgent questions which the fraternal editorial boards are resolving. Paths were determined for the further development of businesslike cooperation between TRUD and GLOS PRACY.

U. Kozierowska was received by AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin.

TIKHONOV TO VISIT AUSTRIA 'FIRST HALF OF APRIL'

LD191606 Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Mar, TASS--The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolay Tikhonov, will pay an official visit to Austria in the first half of April at the invitation of Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and the Government of the Austrian Republic.

SOVIET, DANISH AMITY SOCIETIES SIGN PROGRAM

LD191237 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Deepening Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] The further deepening of mutual understanding and the strengthening of relations of friendship and good neighborliness between the Soviet and Danish peoples are envisaged in the plan for cooperation between the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and the USSR-Denmark Society on the one hand and the "Denmark-USSR" Society on the other for 1981. It was signed in Moscow on 16 March.

One direction in the activity of the two countries' friendship societies will be the familiarization of the Danish public with the Soviet people's achievements in economic, social and cultural life and with the Soviet Union's foreign and domestic policy in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. It is planned to hold events devoted to the 64th anniversary of Great October and also to hold a festival of the Soviet Union in Denmark.

GENERAL ROGERS INTERVIEW ON MILITARY POLICY HIT

DW200943 Moscow in German to Germany 1618 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] General Rogers, supreme commander of the NATO Armed Forces in Europe, in an interview expounded the views of NATO leaders on the military and security policy on our continent. Vladimir Ostrogorskiy comments:

The Rogers interview must be considered a provocation even against the background of numerous statements by U.S. politicians and military men in favor of rearmament. He said, for example, not only that NATO's missile decision was the basis of security policy in Europe, he also advocated the introduction of the neutron bomb into NATO's European arms depots. He even pleaded for greater willingness to use chemical weapons on our continent. Briefly, he advocated starting a qualitatively new turn of the arms spiral in Europe unscrupulously, and as soon as possible, with all weapons forming a whole that no power on this earth would be able to dissolve.

The program presented by Rogers naturally requires another accumulation of arms on the territory of the Federal Republic, which in U.S. strategic plans continues to play a special role as a forward-based launching pad of NATO. It is only logical, therefore, that the interview contains audible though covert threats addressed to those who feel that they and their children can have a different future than that of being U.S. hostages. The general has no intention of heeding their opinion. After all, it is his mission to protect Western democracy and the occidental way of life from the evil communists. Of course, the opinion of those who are to be protected is unimportant.

That Rogers also brushes aside the known Soviet initiatives which constitute a better basis for disarmament negotiations is a matter of course. They are a hindrance to forced rearmament and are of no importance for him. A listener might say in this context that a general is not a foreign policymaker and that therefore disarmament proposals are not his problem. However, what is dangerous about Rogers' statements is the fact that the primitive military thought demonstrated by him also prevails in the minds of leading U.S. politicians.

Seen this way, the Rogers interview is a conclusive commentary on the statement made by his predecessor, the present U.S. Secretary of State Haig, that there are more important things than being at peace. Everyone knows that war is the only alternative to peace. Rogers has explained how he will wage this war in Europe.

ARBATOV ON U.S., NATO IN NETHERLANDS INTERVIEW

LD191109 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 16 Mar 81 p 5

[Paul Brill Amsterdam interview with Georgiy Arbatov, director of United States and Canada Institute: "Detente Is Not Dead"--date not given]

[Text] Amsterdam--"I remain convinced that East-West detente has a future, simply because there is no reasonable alternative, but it will be a matter of continuous efforts."

So said Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Moscow United States and Canada Institute. This institute, where around 350 people are employed, is the center of Russian research into developments on the North American Continent, from the fiscal policy of the U.S. Government to museum visits in the Canadian Province of Alberta. Arbatov himself is seen as one of President Brezhnev's leading advisers on foreign policy. He regularly writes editorials for PRAVDA and is frequently seen at important meetings between East and West.

Arbatov spent 2 days in the Netherlands in connection with the appearance of the book "The Soviet Standpoint," in which he, in interviews with Willem Oltmans, comments on the world situation and on relations between Moscow and Washington in particular. Although compared with the top Soviet leaders this 57-year-old Ukrainian is a mere youngster, his interviews give the impression that he knows the ropes.

[Question] The Soviet Union never had much faith in the Carter administration and in the last year even came into great conflict with it. Now there is the Reagan administration, which is raising the defense budget by 100 billion guilders, pushing aside the SALT II treaty, drastically increasing military aid for friendly Third World nations, showing its muscles in Central America, even accusing Moscow of "international terrorism" and lo, President Brezhnev is all willingness and proposes a summit conference, something for which Carter had to wait 2 years. How is this to be explained?

[Answer] Your version of matters is not completely correct. In the beginning the Soviet Union clearly reached out its hand to President Carter. After the elections all contacts were established once again, and from the Russian side there was a limited courtship, and 1 week before Carter's inauguration Brezhnev delivered an important address in Tula in which he stressed that the Russian Government would gladly take new steps to improve relations with the United States.

However, Carter began to play up human rights--not that the topic is so reprehensible in itself, but things such as the letter to Sakharov caused a considerable deterioration in this area, although not in any critical way. The proposals which the Americans made for the SALT II treaty in March 1977 were, however decisive. The proposals were extremely one-sided and in fact amounted to a suggestion that the negotiations should start again from scratch. This confirmed the impression in Moscow that Carter was not serious. We also held a summit about this, with the result that clarity on SALT II was reached. Now as far as Reagan is concerned, I would not want to say that Brezhnev's speech at the party congress was inspired by cordial feelings, but perhaps by a feeling of reasonableness and responsibility.

[Question] But the difference remains striking.

[Answer] Well, times have changed. If you take the Tula speech, you will see that it had a much friendlier tone. The speech at the recent party congress has a totally different context--namely, that our government does not want to be duped by certain persons in and around the Reagan administration into a shouting match, into an escalation of mutual accusations. We find ourselves in a period which puts a great responsibility on our shoulders. We cannot allow ourselves any pointless games. [answer ends]

Arbatov would not let himself be steered toward an explicit opinion on the Reagan administration. "You cannot judge a U.S. Government on the first few months in office. Take Kennedy for example, he got off to a bad start with the invasion in the Bay of Pigs, the unsuccessful summit in Vienna and the Cuba crisis. But after that there was nevertheless an approach which ended in the important agreement on the limitation of nuclear tests. Or take Nixon. The summit with Brezhnev and the SALT I treaty came in the last year of his first term."

Arbatov sees "worrying features" in the behavior of the Reagan administration until now, although they do not come as "a complete surprise to Moscow. At any rate he sees no reason for despair, for "even U.S. presidents are not deities. Each U.S. President must nowadays deal with a number of developments in the world which he cannot bend to his will. The Reagan administration accommodates various movements, from the extreme right to moderates. It is still impossible to say who will gain the upper hand. But U.S. history teaches that nearly every U.S. Government, whether it originated on the right or the left, moves toward the center in the course of time."

It is also impossible to draw comment from Arbatov on the way in which the United States approaches the crisis in El Salvador. "Ascribing the popular rising in El Salvador to interference by the Soviet Union, Cuba or Nicaragua--this is of course an old tune. And with their policy of intimidation the Americans are playing a very dangerous game. But in the meantime it is also becoming clear that this policy, both within and outside the United States, has caused a reaction which was not predicted by the government. And we have seen in the last few days attempts to make less of the matter."

[Question] What would be the Russian reaction if U.S. troops were sent to El Salvador?

[Answer] It would naturally be negative.

[Question] Would it have any consequences?

[Answer] Ah, we do not do like the Americans. If they merely assume that we might do something they start with their threats. We do not do that sort of thing.

[Question] Some observers say that the Soviet Union would not really find a U.S. intervention in El Salvador that bad, because then the presence of Russian groups in Afghanistan would in a way be justified.

[Answer] No, we see the situation in Afghanistan as completely different from the one in El Salvador. In El Salvador there is no question of foreign interference, a civil war is being fought against a bloody dictatorship.

In Afghanistan a revolution has taken place which was supported by the majority of the population but which also set in motion a counterrevolution by the toppled former leaders accompanied by large-scale foreign interference--the counterrevolutionaries are trained by the Chinese and the Americans with financial help from Saudi Arabia and the support of Egypt and Pakistan. This was the reason why we, after several attempts on their part, finally heeded a request for military aid from the Afghanistan Government. That was certainly not a decision which was taken lightly, but it proceeded from the consideration that the situation had become extraordinarily critical, not only in Afghanistan itself, but also internationally.

[Question] For the U.S. Government the Russian military presence in Afghanistan is a serious stumbling bloc for discussions with the Soviet Union in other spheres. Detente is indivisible, it is said.

[Answer] I disagree completely with this approach. By linking different problems in the world to each other you create for yourself an excuse for doing absolutely nothing to further detente. Then any progress in the detente process becomes impossible. On the contrary, I think that you must use every opportunity to promote detente: Through the solution of one problem you also bring the solution of another a little closer. [answer ends]

For Arbatov the standstill in the disarmament talks between East and West are an all-pervading sorrow. And he accuses NATO of accelerating the arms race, among other things because of its decision to modernize the medium-range missiles in Europe.

[Question] But NATO says that it is only a response to the Russian SS-20 missiles.

[Answer] That is not true. What is the SS-20? A replacement, a modernization of old missiles known in the West as SS-4's and SS-5's. No doubt the new missiles will be a better weapon--I am no military expert--but their function is no different from that of the outdated missiles and the total number will not increase. It is unfair to say that this gives us something which the other side does not have. There are British and French nuclear missiles, on land and on sea, and there are a large number of U.S. nuclear arms, the so-called forward based systems. There is a nuclear balance in Europe, and this is indeed admitted by men like Haig and Schmidt on various occasions.

[Question] But according to the International Institute for Strategic Studies [IISS] in London NATO has around 2,000 nuclear arms systems for the "European theater" against the Warsaw Pact with more than 5,000.

[Answer] The myth of "being behind" dies hard in the West; time and time again estimates of presumed inferiority do the rounds and later turn out to be completely wrong.

[Question] Thus you are saying that the IISS figures are incorrect?

[Answer] They are incorrect or perhaps they have counted the wrong weapons on each side. According to our estimates there is parity.

[Question] How many are now deployed in the Western part of the Soviet Union?

[Answer] I really do not know. The Soviet Union does not publish these figures. But when it comes to negotiations, I am certain that the exact number will be given. Anyway the West knows very well how many missiles there are deployed. Whether the figures are always correctly reported is another matter.

[Question] Which Western estimates come closest then?

[Answer] Really, I do not know. I only know that Brezhnev has declared that the total number of medium-range missiles had not increased--and that someone with his reputation only has to say so. The number of SS-20's which I have come across myself in Western publications is 150, one-third of which are not in the European part of the Soviet Union.

[Question] Why does the Soviet Union not publish these figures?

[Answer] That is a sensitive question. Here we are dealing with divergent traditions and political machines. A land that has had to suffer so much under foreign aggression as ours is obviously more cautious with defense data than a country like the United States. Then the U.S. Government does some nifty juggling with figures to get the required finances from Congress. This does not mean that the Americans speak the truth and that we are lying.

[Answer ends]

When the interview finally got round to Poland, Arbatov showed no inclination to say anything about it at all. As an "average" Soviet citizen he would only say that the situation in Poland is "serious," "as the Polish Government and Communist Party also think." In the Solidarity trade union he sees both people who "are exerting themselves in a good cause" and figures who "are only out to undermine stability." According to Arbatov there is a campaign by certain people in the West to pour oil on troubled waters in Poland and to turn the situation in the country into an international question. "It is not wise to go into detailed speculation about Poland's internal affairs, where the Poles are also making little progress."

[Question] But would stability in and around Poland not greatly improve if a guarantee came from the Soviet Union that there would be no military intervention?

[Answer] It would be wrong of me if I entered into such a subject here. I would gladly talk about it with my Polish friends, but I find such a discussion in the West misplaced.

ARMY PAPER CITES FRG'S H. APEL ON ARMS SPENDING

LD191125 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Mar 81 p 1

[TASS report: "Billions for Arms"]

[Text] Bonn, 13 Mar--FRG Defense Minister H. Apel has again insistently demanded "financial compensation" for the constantly increasing expenditure on the latest types of weapons for the West German Army.

As the democratic press is noting, what lies behind these remarks by the head of Bonn's military department is a desire to secure a still greater increase in the appropriations for equipping the Bundeswehr with the latest tanks, warplanes, helicopters, missile ships, and so forth.

H. Apel stressed that an "extra" DM1 billion or so will be needed to finance just three of the whole series of military industrial projects to be implemented over the next few years--supplying the Bundeswehr with Leopard tanks, Tornado multirole combat aircraft and frigates.

Observers are noting that these remarks by the defense minister, which are evidence of an intention to continue implementing a policy of building up armaments, were made immediately after a conference of Defense Ministry leaders and other military top brass which discussed questions connected with "future policy in the arms sphere."

The conference participants, so the press reports, repeatedly remarked that the military policy pursued by the Bundeswehr and NATO "is increasingly expensive."

PRAVDA DENIES INTERFERENCE IN FRENCH AFFAIRS

LD191127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 81 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Rebuff to Slanderers"]

[Text] In connection with elections in various countries the press publishes all sorts of forecasts and guesses about their outcome, about the chances of various candidates. Such was the case during the presidential elections in the United States. Such is the case now as the election campaign is in progress in France.

It is quite understandable that the Soviet press, too, is devoting attention to the forthcoming elections in that country. The more so since relations of traditional friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other fields exist between the Soviet Union and France, relations that are highly valued both in the USSR and in France.

Thus, the other day our newspaper published an article by its correspondent in Paris who wrote about the course of the election campaign and informed Soviet readers about the forecasts and appraisals that are now being voiced in France. This, it would seem, is quite natural.

But some organs of the French press, in particular the newspaper LE MONDE and the LE MATIN, which is close to the Socialist Party, started in this connection an anti-Soviet clamour. Resorting to dishonest speculations they are trying to portray matters in a way which shows the Soviet Union is interfering in the internal affairs of France. No more, no less!

The slanderers from LE MONDE resorted to such an obvious juggling of facts that they were compelled to admit this, bashfully informing their readers about their "inaccuracy".

But all who are capable of an objective evaluation can judge for themselves that the unworthy operation undertaken by the above-mentioned French newspapers is an invention. The Soviet Union and the Soviet press have never interfered and are not interfering in election campaigns no matter in what country they take place. In this connection the French L'HUMANITE rightly described it as a "big political machination" of certain circles.

COMMENT ON IRAN'S DOMESTIC PROBLEMS, IRAQI WAR

NC191956 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The people of Iran celebrated the second anniversary of their revolution in February and in early April will mark the second anniversary of the establishment of the Islamic Republic.

In view of the fact that in the history of mankind time is often not measured in years or months, but in the depth of changes and the dimension of incidents, 2 years is not a short period. There is no doubt that the Iranian revolution, both with regard to the importance of the changes it has brought and its impact on the international scene, is considered to be one of the most outstanding events of recent years.

Despite the imperialists' strong pressure, they could not dominate Iran's revolution--a revolution that was (?not defeated) by the West's economic boycott and that was not terrified by the U.S. armada, the guns of which are turned toward Iran.

Important changes have also taken place in Iran's domestic life. But Iran continues to face big problems. The rate of the progress of Iran's revolution has to a great extent slowed. All the objectives declared 2 years ago have not been fulfilled and many new problems have cropped up before the revolution. Especially the country's economy is facing many problems. President Bani-Sadr has confessed that during the past year the country's (?additional) economic growth has been negative, and that unemployment has increased, industrial products have decreased and inflation has worsened.

These problems, faced in the past by many other revolutions, stem from the policy of U.S. imperialism, the full-fledged enemy of the Iranian people and the primary mentor of the overthrown regime of the shah. U.S. imperialism has (?confirmed) the unpleasant (?legacy) of its piratical intervention in Iranian affairs during the shah's regime through its military blackmail, flagrant instigations, covert machinations by the [word indistinct] elements against the Iranian revolution and by efforts (?to obstruct) Iran's economy and to isolate Iran on the international scene.

The armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, which was instigated by imperialist circles, is a heavy burden on Iran's economy. In addition to the serious problems being caused by Iran's imperialist enemies and opponents of its revolution, domestic differences also are weakening Iran's revolution. The country's various political groups, which previously formed a united front under the leadership of Ayatollah Khomeyni in the struggle against the shah's antipeople regime, cannot now find a common language. Accounts are being settled with true patriots, restrictions have increased on leftist and democratic forces that struggled bravely toward the revolution's victory and differences between the government and president are deepening. Mutual suspicions have increased, with the sides hostile to each other accusing one another of treason and subservience to imperialism. All this fully satisfies imperialism, the true enemy of the Iranian people.

The imperialists, who could not thwart Iran's revolution with flagrant attacks, are now happily hoping that Iran's revolution will be drowned in the sea of domestic differences and controversies. Foreign and domestic reaction are trying, by using the existing differences, to fan the flames of domestic differences with the aim of throwing the various forces of Iran's society at each others' throats and thus sparking the flames of a civil war. The main hope of imperialism and reaction is for Iran to be completely weakened as a result of internal differences, by the attacks of its enemies and by being separated from its friends and to be thrown off the path it chose 2 years ago when it carried out the revolution.

The remarks by those Iranian leaders who either intentionally or in the course of mutual accusations use attacks against the Soviet Union as a (?black) bridge in domestic political struggles are befitting counterrevolution's plans. Some are trying in this way to gain fame as supporters of a truly independent policy, while others are seeking to equate artificial anti-Sovietism and natural and [word indistinct] anti-imperialism--which is a manifestation of the (?feelings) of the vast Iranian masses. But irrespective of the motives behind the attacks against the Soviet Union, these acts can and will only be detrimental to the Iranian revolution.

In one of his speeches President Bani-Sadr said: On the international scene our revolution is regarded with hostility. Yes, Iran's revolution has many enemies. Iran's enemies, above all, are those who previously made great profits by plundering your country's wealth and who directed oppression against the Iranian people. In other words, these enemies are imperialism and its associates both inside and outside Iran. But the Iranian people have many friends, too, friends who sincerely welcomed Iran's revolution and who came to Iran's aid in difficult moments and who by their decisive support saved Iran from an imperialist intervention. The Soviet Union enjoys the top of the list of these friends.

In his speech to the 26th CPSU Congress Leonid Brezhnev, commenting on Iran's revolution, said: The Iranian revolution, which is a great international event of recent years, has special aspects. Despite its complicated and antithetical aspect, this revolution is basically an anti-imperialist revolution, even though domestic and foreign reaction is trying to alter this aspect.

Leonid Brezhnev added: The Iranian people are seeking a special path toward freedom and progress. We sincerely hope for their success in this and are prepared to develop our relations with Iran on the basis of the principle of equality and, of course, on the basis of mutual benefit. These remarks by the Soviet leader, the sincere friend of the Iranian people, reflect the ideas and favorable attitude of millions of people toward the new and independent Iran--an Iran which is strongly striving to pave the path toward its future. It is very important in this effort for the Iranian people to determine their friends and foes, to thwart the enemies' attacks and to rely on the cordial assistance of friends.

KRYLOV COMMENTS ON AL-QADHDHAFI'S PLANNED VISIT

LD191924 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Sergey Krylov commentary carried in the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] It was announced in Moscow and Tripoli that agreement has been reached on the visit of the leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi to the USSR. This will be the second visit by the Libyan leader to the USSR. Soviet-Libyan relations have been steadily developing over recent years. This is indicated by the development of economic cooperation and mutually beneficial trade, and the exchange of governmental visits, which have become a tradition.

Leonid Brezhnev pointed out that Soviet-Libyan relations continue to develop. Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi in turn said the same on these relations. In a French television interview he said that friendship between Libya and the USSR is not a temporary phenomenon; rather it is a strategic, political friendship based on mutual respect and noninterference in the other side's affairs.

Despite all this, it is not correct to look at the coming visit of the Libyan leader to the USSR from the point of view of Libyan-Soviet relations. No doubt this visit will be very important to the Arab world. It is a logical effort by the leadership of the Libyan Jamahiriyyah and other members of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation to consolidate the positions of the Arab peoples in the struggle against Israeli aggression and imperialist intrigues. As for the USSR, it welcomes this policy because it is in line with the interests of achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

USSR-PDRY ECONOMIC PROTOCOLS SIGNED 19 MARCH

LD200054 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Aden, 19 Mar TASS--A protocol of the second session of the Permanent Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Democratic Yemen and a protocol on the further expansion of economic and technical cooperation have been signed here today. The documents envisage a considerable expansion of relations between the two countries in agriculture, exploration of oil and minerals, in the fisheries, health care and the training of Yemeni national personnel in other fields.

The Soviet economic delegation to the session was received by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of Democratic Yemen. During the talk, the Yemeni leader gave a high estimation of the results of the work of the permanent commission and spoke highly of the assistance, given by the USSR to Democratic Yemen in the construction of major economic projects.

MOSCOW PAPER DISCUSSES AS-SADAT ISOLATION

LD191437 Editorial report Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 13 March carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by V. Kryukov entitled "support is evaporating." The article, published under the rubric "background to events," describes the "profound economic and social crisis" in Egypt, stating that the only people to benefit from the situation are the As-Sadat "dynasty"--relatives whom the president has placed in key posts because, Kryukov suggests, they are the only people he can trust. "Latterday Zionist and transatlantic friends" are As-Sadat's only hope, the article continues, "but even their support is evaporating," "The Egyptian president has so discredited himself." Kryukov writes, "that no one wants to be friends with him any more." Kryukov quotes the Kuwait weekly AL-HADAF to the effect that "the CIA is planning to remove As-Sadat from the political arena with the help of its agents in the Egyptian state apparatus and army. In this way the Langley 'politicians' hope to prevent an explosion of popular wrath which threatens not only to sweep away the treacherous, antipopular regime but also to dislodge Egypt from the orbit of American influence."

'OBVIOUS COLLUSION' EXISTS BETWEEN U.S., S. AFRICA

LD191800 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Mar, TASS--TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

After the spy network of the CIA was revealed in Maputo, the Republic of South Africa staged another aggression against People's Mozambique. The racist forces were thrown out of the People's Republic of Mozambique, but according to reports of foreign news agencies large South African forces are being concentrated along the border in the area of Ponta de Ouro where the provocation was staged.

What is the attitude of the bourgeois mass media to the new crime of the apartheid regime? Instead of condemning the aggressor, they picked up the clearly false statement of the commander of the racist "defence forces" General K. Viljoen who had alleged that the "incident" happened for the reason that a South African servicemen, strolling along the beach crossed "accidentally" the border of the People's Republic of Mozambique. And they keep silent about the fact that the "stroller" was accompanied by 149 soldiers armed to the teeth and two armoured carriers...

There are too many alleged "coincidences." Last week alone the same Western mass media or, to be more precise, misinformation media, asserted that none other than the head of military intelligence of the Republic of South Africa General Van Der Westhuisen happened to be "by chance" on a visit in Washington. He was accompanied by four high ranking officers, specialists in staging terroristic and subversive actions. They were mistaken for civilians and issued visas "by chance," and they were received in the Pentagon and the CIA "by mistake."

In reality, the visitors from Pretoria came to Washington with the knowledge of the U.S. Department of State. The aim of their visit is to coordinate with U.S. colleagues the same joint foreign policy course in Africa whose manifestation is the new aggression of the Republic of South Africa against the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Almost simultaneously the Pretoria regime staged a piratic armed attack on People's Angola. It is not accidental that the crime was committed by the ruling South African clique after the U.S. administration took the open course at direct interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, proclaimed its decision to resume its assistance to the anti-Angolan terroristic grouping National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and invited to Washington its ringleader Jonas Savimbi.

The coming into the White House of the new administration which equated "international terrorism" with national liberation movements clearly untied the hands of the racists and inspired them to the toughening of the aggressive terroristic policy with regard to independent Africa. By the statements that the Republic of South Africa is the United States' "ally" and by decisions like the one that was taken a few days ago in Washington (the decision to sell 60 "F-15" military aircraft to the aggressive Pretoria regime), the new tenant of the White House only confirms the correctness of the conclusion made of late by the press of African countries, the conclusion that what takes place are not "chance coincidences" in the policy of the United States and the Republic of South Africa but the coordinated course of the two countries. There exists the obvious collusion between Washington and Pretoria directed against the progressive forces of the African Continent.

MARINES REPORTEDLY INVOLVED IN MILITARY ACTIONS

LD191934 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Correspondent Vadim Volkov interview with Norma Guevara, member of the Political and Diplomatic Commission of the El Salvador Revolutionary Democratic Front and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, date and place not specified--Guevara in Spanish with superimposed Russian translation recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] What is the attitude of the Salvadorans to Washington's interference in their country's affairs?

[Answer] The Reagan administration calls its actions in our country aid, but this is real aggression, encouragement of the policy of genocide which is being pursued by the military junta. Taking a direct part in military operations are American Marines. Under the guise of military advisers Green Berets, cutthroats from special troops of the United States, have started arriving from American bases in the Panama Canal Zone. They earned a sinister reputation by their bloody mass reprisals against the peaceful population during the American aggression in Vietnam. And in El Salvador, under their direction, assistants of the military junta will conduct punitive operations against patriots and peaceful inhabitants. Of course, American aid to the junta is capable of prolonging the regime's death-pangs but it is unable to save it. All the people have risen against the junta. An army can be defeated, but even with the help of modern American weapons it is impossible to defeat a people.

[Question] Reports have appeared in the Western press, alleging that the Soviet Union and Cuba are supplying the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front with arms.

[Answer] Our fighters are beating the enemy with his own weapons captured in battles: They are all of American, Belgian and Israeli manufacture. Moreover, as you can see on the photographs, we have created workshops in camps and are manufacturing bombs and grenades ourselves. We understand the appearance of these false reports. The point is that Washington is now going all-out in order to somehow justify its aggression in El Salvador. For this reason American propaganda is lashing out liberally, painting some communist conspiracy in El Salvador. And I would like to stress that we are receiving no weapons, either from the Soviet Union or from Cuba. Availing myself of the opportunity, I would like to thank all progressive people who support our just struggle against the bloody junta. Their solidarity gives us new strength.

FARABUNDO MARTI FRONT MEMBER PREDICTS JUNTA DEFEAT

LD191329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 81 p 5

[Correspondent Dispatch: "Just Cause of Patriots"]

[Text] Mexico, 16 Mar--The weapons which the Pentagon is putting at the disposal of the bloody junta in El Salvador will not save it from inevitable defeat, said S. Samayoa, member of a Political and Diplomatic Commission of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front and of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front who was in Mexico. Sooner or later these weapons will become the trophies of the patriots and be used by them against the enemy. "We have said before and we reaffirm now," he said, "that the people of El Salvador, as indeed other peoples of Central America, are fighting primarily for their rights and against imperialist domination. And it is precisely this fact which is arousing such a sharp reaction in the U.S. administration, which is defending its geopolitical interests. However, whether the United States likes it or not, the peoples of Central America will achieve freedom. S. Samayoa reaffirmed that the Revolutionary Democratic Front and Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, as before, are ready for a peaceful solution to the problem but they will make no concessions concerning the rights of the people to live in conditions of genuine democracy and justice. However strong numerically and well-armed the army of the junta may be, he concluded, it is doomed to defeat, because the people are opposed to it. But even purely military factors are on the side of the patriots in the end. We, S. Samayoa said, are increasing our ranks and using all kinds of resistance. The morale of our fighters is increasing, while in the junta's army demoralization continues. With every passing day the insurgents are carrying out various combat operations with increasing skill.

LENIN'S VIEWS ON TU ACTIVITY RETAIN SIGNIFICANCE

LD191629 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Mar 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Influential Force in Soviet Society: On the 60th Anniversary of V.I. Lenin's Speech about Trade Unions at the 10th Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) Congress"]

[Text] At all stages of socialist and communist building the Soviet trade unions have been and continue to be active participants in creating the new society. Their whole history is inextricably connected with the Communist Party's heroic struggle for the interests of the working class and all the working people. AUCCTU Secretary V.F. Bogatikov told a TASS correspondent.

The tremendous importance of trade unions in the Soviet state's development was comprehensively revealed and scientifically substantiated by V.I. Lenin. The 10th party congress and the speech delivered at it by the revolution's leader, of which the 60th anniversary falls on 14 March, occupy an important place in the trade union's history. The congress rejected the attempts by the Trotskyists, the "worker opposition" anarcho-sindicalist group and other antiparty elements to pit the trade unions against the party and the state, summed up the results of the debate and adopted Lenin's platform on the question of trade unions' tasks.

Defining trade unions' place and role in a socialist society, V.I. Lenin said that they are "an educational organization, an organization for involving and training people, they are a school, a school of management, a school of good housekeeping [khozyaynichaniye], a school of communism." Are these directions of trade unions' work over and done with under developed socialist conditions? No, they are not over and done with. On the contrary, under these conditions they assume still greater significance and are revealed still more fully.

Trade unions have admitted millions of kolkhoz members to their ranks and now embrace practically all the country's working people. They are an influential force in Soviet society and work under the leadership of the Communist Party. However, the essence of this leadership is not the sort of thing that socialism's ideological adversaries try to perceive in it. It is not "diktat" or "control" by the party over the trade unions, nor "blind obedience" by the trade unions to the party. Without interfering in trade unions' current affairs and without establishing petty tutelage over them, the CPSU does everything possible to ensure that the trade unions' role in our society's life increases constantly and that their influence on the solution of the diverse problems affecting the working person's interests strengthens. The party regards the trade unions as its reliable prop among the masses and a mighty means of developing democracy.

The experience of communist building has thrown up various ways of involving working people in production management and the resolution of economic, social and cultural tasks. Above all, there are the collectively formulated enterprises and organization socio-economic development plans, collective contracts and permanent production conferences. About 6 million people, of whom 4 million are workers, have been elected to membership of the standing production conferences alone. During the 10th 5-Year Plan the members of these conferences submitted 7.5 million proposals aimed at improving the efficiency and quality of work and 83 percent of these have been successfully implemented.

The main method whereby trade unions influence the economy's development is the organization of socialist competition, which now embraces more than 100 million people. More than 60 million workers, kolkhoz members and employees take part in the movement for a communist attitude to labor.

During the 10th 5-Year Plan scientific and technical societies, the means whereby the trade unions develop the masses' technical creativity, submitted to state and economic organs about 950,000 proposals aimed at automating and mechanizing social production, reducing manual labor and improving techniques. The implementation of these proposals is estimated at more than R13 billion. [Sentence as published] About R29 billion is the savings resulting from the introduction of rationalizing proposals and inventions.

The trade unions are represented on the supreme organs of state power and actively cooperate with them. They discuss and consider various legal acts and program documents connected with developing the national economy and improving the working people's well-being. They have been granted the right to initiate legislation. In the last 10 years alone more than 70 important state acts and directive organ resolutions regulating labor relations and relating to working people's social and everyday situation have been adopted on the basis of trade unions' proposals.

"Specific concern for specific people, their needs and requirements, is the be-all and end-all of party economic policy," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech at the 26th CPSU Congress. Trade unions pay the closest attention to solving these problems. During the 10th 5-Year Plan working conditions were improved for 20 million people, including more than 7 million women.

Trade unions' role in working people's communist education is increasing. They have at their disposal thousands of clubs, houses, palaces of culture and technology, libraries, stadiums and other sport facilities. Some 14 million workers and kolkhoz members are involved in the schools of communist labor. Real conditions have been created for the masses' artistic creativity. Considerable work is being carried out to construct health resorts and to improve tourist and excursion facilities.

But this does not mean that there are no shortcomings in trade unions' activity. They sometimes lack initiative in exercising their extensive rights. Guided by Lenin's behests, the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, trade union organizations should continue to step up their monitoring of the resolution of all questions of people's work, life and daily routine and expand their participation in planning and production management, the selection and placement of cadres, and the efficient use of the funds of enterprises and organizations.

DEMICHEV SPEAKS AT OPENING OF ARTS ACADEMY SESSION

LD191143 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] The USSR Academy of Arts has gathered for its regular session. The session was opened by Tomskiy, president of the Academy, with an opening speech. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Culture, delivered a report entitled: the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the Basic Tasks for Cultural Construction in Modern Conditions.

KUNAYEV PRESENTS AWARDS TO FRONTRANKERS

AU191207 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] On 18 March Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, in the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium in Alma-Ata presented the Lenin Order and the Gold Hammer and Sickle Medal to 57 frontrankers of the republic's agriculture and industry. They have been awarded the titles of Heroes of Socialist Labor for the outstanding successes scored in fulfilling the plan and socialist pledges for selling to the state in 1980 1 billion poods of grain and in overfulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan for the production and procurements of grain and other farm produce, as well as for the achievements in industrial production and labor valor. Having presented the high awards, Comrade Kunayev warmly and cordially congratulated the recipients and wished them new successes in work, good health and good luck. The comrades who took the floor warmly thanked the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Comrade Brezhnev personally for the high appraisal of their work and assured them that they would spare no efforts in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions, the plans and pledges for 1981 and the 5-year period as a whole.

The award presentation ceremony was attended by Comrades Aukhadiyev, Ashimov, Bashmakov, Grebenyuk, Imashev, Kamelidenov, Miroshkin, Nazarbayev, Trofimov and Yazov, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members, and Ashimbayev and Shevchenko, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau candidate members.

RASHIDOV SPEAKS AT SOIREE ON SOVIET LITERATURE DAY

LD200245 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1823 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Days of Soviet Literature began in the Uzbek capital today. Speaking at a soiree devoted to the opening of the festival, Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the republican Communist Party Central Committee, expressed his conviction that the days of Soviet literature in Uzbekistan will prove to be further evidence of the unity of our fraternal peoples.

ROMANOV PRESENTS AWARDS AT LENINGRAD CEREMONY

LD200500 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Summary] Labor heroes were commemorated in Leningrad today. "Holders of the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal and holders of decorations were invited to the Smolnyy. Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, presented awards to Heroes of Socialist Labor."

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN PARTY AKTIV

LD200240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] An aktiv of the Georgian party organization was held in Tbilisi today. Addressing it, Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, said that working people of the republic in the 11th five-year period will achieve a new upsurge in the economy, science and culture. Among other things, industrial output will rise by 30 to 32 percent. The electroengineering industry, machine building, power engineering and other branches will be developing at a faster rate. Provisions have been made for a substantial growth in the agroindustrial complex.

SOLOMENTSEV, RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEET

LD200240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks stemming from its decisions were discussed today at a meeting of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. A report was delivered by Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

JANUARY-FEBRUARY AGRICULTURAL PERFORMANCE REPORTED

LD191023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 81 p 1

[Unattributed "All-Union Competition Diary": "We Shall Fulfill What Has Been Outlined!"]

[Excerpts] Industry's working people are working well at the start of the 5-year plan. The January-February plan has been fulfilled by all ministries without exception. The country's industry has met the target for output volume by 102 percent. Production output has increased 2.6 percent compared with the first 2 months of last year and computed in average daily terms (January-February this year had 2 working days fewer than the same period last year) it increased 6 percent. The biggest increase in output--9 percent--was achieved by the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry and the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry. The volume of production rose 7 percent at the enterprises of the Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, 6 percent at the enterprises of the Ministries of the Gas Industry and Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production. A considerable quantity of above-plan oil and gas, metal products, mineral fertilizers, machinery and equipment and consumer goods was produced.

However, analysis of statistics also gives some cause for alarm. The enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry failed to fulfill the targets for the output of round timber, paper and cardboard. Since the beginning of the year they have been responsible for a shortfall of 28,000 tons of paper and 42,000 tons of cardboard.

While fulfilling the plans for the overall volume of output the machine building enterprises have not fully implemented delivery targets and pledges. These targets were also underfulfilled by many plants and associations of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building.

In a number of sectors the practice of adopting reduced targets for the first months of the year, counting on increasing the pace of work in the second half of the year, has still not been eradicated. It is hard to consider this normal. The plan must be fulfilled rhythmically particularly in those sectors on which the work of related production facilities depends.

The 26th CPSU Congress stressed with new force that the economy must be more economical, that every ruble invested in the national economy must produce the maximum return.

Unfortunately large expenditure invested in the development of sectors and individual production facilities frequently fail to bring the desired effect. In 1976-80 fixed production capital in the Kazakh SSR's light industry increased almost 50 percent yet production output increased only 19 percent. The economic leaders and all participants in competition must take pains over the better utilization of equipment, the enhancement of the work rhythm and of the shift index and over ensuring that new capacities are assimilated as quickly as possible and that the cost of these is recouped without fail.

The spring work front is expanding with each passing day. The machine operators of Stavropolskiy Kray and south Kazakhstan are sowing eared crops. The busy period will soon be upon other regions and people must be fully prepared for it. This is how Bryanskaya Oblast, for instance, is acting. The mutual verification of the kolkhozes' and sovkhoses' readiness for field work is underway here. Staffs and special commissions are operating in the rayons. They have assessed highly the Put k Kommunizmu Kolkhoz, Pogarskiy Rayon, where all equipment has been repaired and the necessary stock of high-quality seeds has been created. The oblast's farms have completed the repair of sowing and cultivating machinery and units.

The most urgent thing now is to prepare equipment promptly and to a high standard. Its repair rates this year are somewhat higher than last year's. Thus as of early March on the country's farms 89 percent of tractors, 97 percent of cultivators, 96 percent of seed drills and 81 percent of trucks had been repaired.

However, individual brands of vehicles and implements are still being repaired only slowly in a number of places. For instance, thousands of powerful K-700 and T-150 tractors are awaiting repair in Kazakhstan and the Ukraine. In each of these republics almost 2,000 powered pumping units [nasosno-silovyye agregaty] and 4,000 sprinkling machines and installations have not been repaired.

One reason for the lag is that a number of plants of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building are failing to fulfill the plan for the delivery of spare parts to the countryside and some enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry failed to supply a large quantity of industrial rubber articles. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses are waiting for special units and implements and chemical preparations for introducing industrial crop cultivation methods.

How are the stockraisers coping with their pledges? As of 1 March the state purchases were 2,711,900 tons of livestock and poultry in live weight, or 99.7 percent of the volume of procurement for the first 2 months of last year; 6,290,200 tons of milk, which is 97 percent of last year's figure, and 7,545.2 million eggs--which is 107 percent. The farms of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Belorussia, Azerbaijan, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia had procured more livestock and poultry than by the same date last year. However, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Moldavia, Lithuania, Estonia and other republics dispatched less produce than last year to the meat combines and dairy plants.

DZHAPARIDZE VIEWS STATUS OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

LD191044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Summary] Wintering of cattle is nearing completion on the country's livestock farms. Here is Tengiz Grigoriyevich Dzhaparidze, a deputy chief of the Main Administration of Animal Husbandry at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture:

Workers of dairy product, pig breeding, and sheep breeding farms and complexes, and of poultry plants and farms in the USSR are now stepping up production and state meat, milk and dairy purchases day in, day out. The wintering of cattle has now entered its final stage in most of the zones in the USSR.

The average daily milk yield per cow has increased considerably in almost all union republics over the past week. If this yield came to 5.1 kilograms in the RSFSR on 2 March, then this figure had increased to 5.3 kilograms on 9 March. The highest daily milk yield per cow taking the country as a whole is now in the Estonian SSR where it is 9 kilograms and in the Moldavian SSR where it is 8.5 kilograms. In the latter two republics the milk yield has grown considerably as against the same period last year. Milk production at livestock farms is being stepped up in Voronezhskaya, Volgogradskaya, Kurganskaya, Tyumenskaya, Poltavskaya, Alma-Atinskaya and Uralskaya Oblasts and Altayskiy Kray. Farms in Lithuania and Latvia are considerably behindhand and have still not reached the daily milk yield level of last year; the same applies to Bryanskaya, Moscovskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya, Mogilevskaya and Guryevskaya Oblasts.

As a rule considerable additions are now being obtained in milk production at farms where an efficient working rhythm has been achieved and where fodder is prepared well at feed preparation plants. The efficient work of feed preparation plants is just as important today at dairy farms as the efficient organization of production processes, particularly the efficient work of feed preparation plants adapted to the thermochemical processing of fodder.

An important period has begun for sheep breeders. The sheep reproduction campaign is in full swing in the main sheep breeding areas. The first 10 million lambs have already been born in the country as a whole. The condition of lambs and adult sheep is now better than last year's almost everywhere. At livestock farms there are now more cattle, pigs and poultry than last year.

USTINOV GIVES SPEECH AT PARTY AKTIV MEETING

LD191711 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Mar 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Reliably Defending the People's Peaceful Labor: Meeting of the USSR Defense Ministry Party Aktiv"]

[Text] Army and navy communists and all armed forces personnel greeted with great enthusiasm the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The influence of the businesslike and extremely creative mood, the atmosphere of elation, united enthusiasm and responsibility which characterized the congress can be felt today in the mood and the military labor of the motherland's armed defenders. This was clearly confirmed by the meeting of the USSR Defense Ministry party aktiv, held on 16 March in the Central Academy Theater of the Soviet Army.

The meeting was opened by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

A report "The Results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Tasks Arising From the Congress Decisions and the Report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee" was delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

The 26th CPSU Congress, he noted, is an event of truly worldwide historical significance and an important milestone in the history of the party and of Soviet society. Its work and results are at the center of the attention of Soviet people, the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties, working people throughout the world and the progressive international public.

The congress convincingly and vividly confirmed that our party is worthily continuing Lenin's cause, the cause of Great October, and fulfilling with honor its responsible role as vanguard of the Soviet people. It vividly demonstrated the indestructible socio-political and ideological unity of our developed socialist society, the fraternal friendship of the USSR's peoples and Soviet people's close cohesion around the CPSU. And finally, the congress provided new, direct and convincing confirmation of our party's tremendous international prestige and of the triumph of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The defense minister stressed the tremendous theoretical and practical significance of the CPSU Central Committee's Accountability Report to the 26th party congress. In this document the creative development of Marxism-Leninism is combined with a clear formulation of the urgent tasks of communist building. It arms communists and all Soviet people with a clear understanding of the aims and prospects of the struggle for the further strengthening of our motherland's economic and defense might and for peace and social progress. The Accountability Report and the CPSU Central Committee's "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" were received with great enthusiasm by the congress, by the entire party and by all our people. Soviet people express boundless trust in the CPSU Central Committee and profound gratitude to it for its tireless concern for the socialist motherland's prosperity and for the people's good and happiness.

Working people in cities and villages and servicemen in the armed forces address words of special gratitude and sincere love and respect to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. They see Leonid Ilich as the true continuer of Lenin's cause, the outstanding politician and statesman of today, a wise, tried and tested leader and a staunch, indefatigable fighter for peace and communism.

Soviet people associate the name of Leonid Ilich with outstanding achievements in augmenting our motherland's economic and defense might, strengthening its influence and prestige in the international arena and strengthening the socialist community. His name is inseparably linked with the successes of the world's progressive forces in the struggle for peace and social progress.

A universal acknowledgement of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's exceptionally fruitful activity in the leadership of the party and country and in elaborating and implementing the CPSU's Leninist domestic and foreign policy was his unanimous election for the fifth time to our party's highest post, that of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Soviet people and servicemen in the armed forces received this with tremendous enthusiasm and zest.

The participants in the party aktiv meeting received with warm applause the combat greetings from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, conveyed to them by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov.

The CPSU Central Committee's Accountability Report and the speeches of congress delegates, the defense minister said, gave a high assessment of the party and state line on further strengthening the country's defense capability and increasing the combat might of our armed forces. The implementation of this line served to create the present situation of our armed forces, which are the really mighty, really reliable guardian of the Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor. The tireless concern of the party, the government and all the Soviet people for the armed forces inspires servicemen to new successes in service and training. They receive the 26th CPSU Congress decisions as their combat program.

The building of socialism and communism as the most vivid manifestation of social progress, the speaker went on, is closely linked with the state of affairs in the international arena. He noted that because of the increase in the aggressiveness of imperialism and other reactionary forces, problems associated with ensuring universal peace have now become particularly acute. On the basis of a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present-day situation, the party congress examined ways of resolving these problems and determined new measures to improve the international political climate.

The CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev devote priority attention to strengthening friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries. This cooperation is being constantly enriched. It is not only a powerful accelerator of the development of each of the fraternal countries, but also a reliable guarantee of the confident progress of the entire socialist community. The Warsaw Pact plays an influential and beneficial role in European affairs and in all international affairs. Questions of building the Joint Armed Forces are being successfully resolved in the interests of the reliable defense of socialist gains. Military cooperation between the allied countries and armies is developing and strengthening.

The CPSU attaches great significance to the development of friendship and cooperation with countries liberated from colonial oppression--above all with those which have chosen the path of socialist orientation. Speaking of this, the speaker noted imperialism's attempts to retard the development of the revolutionary process and cut off and isolate the liberated countries from their natural allies--the USSR and the entire socialist community. Imperialist reaction seeks to deal with revolutionary forces in those countries by encouraging internal counterrevolution and carrying out acts of aggression from outside. The Soviet Union is against the export of revolution, but we cannot agree either to the export of counterrevolution. This stance was confirmed with the utmost clarity by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. It is from this standpoint that events concerning Afghanistan should be viewed.

The USSR is prepared to withdraw its military contingent from that country by agreement with the Afghan Government. But for this to take place there must be a complete end to the sending of counterrevolutionary gangs into Afghanistan and reliable guarantees are needed that there will be no new intervention.

Describing the Soviet Union's relations with the capitalist states, the speaker noted the invariable consistency of our course which combines the policy of peaceful coexistence with a firm rebuff for imperialism's aggressive intrigues. In conditions of the further exacerbation of the crisis of capitalism and deepening of interimperialist contractions, he said, the opponents of detente and the most reactionary militarist circles in the capitalist countries, primarily the United States, have become markedly more active. Increasingly evident in their policy is a readiness to risk mankind's vital interests for the sake of their own selfish ends. They are raising military expenditure, accelerating the development of new types of strategic nuclear weapons and conventional arms programs and re-equipping their troops and navies with them. All this is camouflaged by the intensively propagated lie about the "Soviet military threat."

Imperialist reaction is effectively bringing about complications in relations between the USSR and the United States and between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries and is trying to tip the established strategic military balance in its own favor.

It would be at the very least naive to suppose, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov stressed, that we would allow anyone to upset that balance and establish superiority over us. "Attempts of that kind and any attempt to talk to us from a position of strength," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "are utterly futile." The speaker noted that in conditions of growing international tension the Communist Party and Soviet state are doing everything necessary to strengthen the country's defense capability and the Soviet Union is continuing the active struggle to alleviate the threat of war and curb the arms race.

All honest people in the world gave their ardent support to the important new peace initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the congress. They cover a wide range of questions whose solution offers real opportunities for normalizing the strained international situation and for strengthening international security.

The defense minister then dwelt on matters relating to our country's domestic development. In its economic and social policy the CPSU is consistently implementing the Leninist general line--all for man, all for man's welfare. The tasks set forth in this sphere at the previous CPSU congress have been fulfilled. Our country has made substantial progress in all spheres of the creation of communism's material and technical base. The country's national wealth has increased, its defense capability is stronger and the Soviet people's well-being and culture have improved. Through the efforts of party and people an economic potential has been created which reliably guarantees further progress on the path of communist building.

The speaker gave a detailed account of the complex and crucial tasks set for the 11th 5-Year Plan. He noted Soviet people's determination to fulfill the 26th party congress' projected plans and their close cohesion around the CPSU. Talking of the growth of the party's leading role at the developed socialist stage, D.F. Ustinov said that millions of people are directing their hearts' loftiest impulses and their best feelings toward Lenin's party. Our party's strength lies in its monolithic unity with the people. Its strength lies, as V.I. Lenin said, in its ability to relate to, get close to and, to some extent, merge with the broadest mass of working people. Therein lies the inexhaustible source of the vitality of the CPSU's policy. The multimillion-strong masses have learned from their own experience that the party is leading them along the only correct path. It is the organizing nucleus of our entire social system and its authority is immense and undeniable.

The defense minister went on to stress that the Central Committee Politburo is the party's true headquarters. The purposeful and highly organized nature of its work and that of the party as a whole is due, to a vast extent, to the fact that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has headed the Central Committee for more than 16 years. Through his immense capacity for work, political sagacity, ability to keep cool and calm in the toughest situations, his benevolence, humanism and sensitivity toward people he creates a healthy, businesslike atmosphere for fruitful, creative work.

Questions relating to the development of the Soviet Armed Forces occupied a prominent place in the defense minister's report.

Everything that is being done in the armed forces to increase their combat might and improve living conditions for servicemen, the defense minister noted, is the result of our party's unflinching attention and its wise leadership.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov then dwelt on the tasks of Defense Ministry communists arising out of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. It is necessary, he said, to increase vigilance and to keep the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness at a level that ensures an immediate rebuff for aggression.

The defense minister pointed to the further enhancement of the role and effectiveness of party political work in the army and navy and the strengthening of its influence on all aspects of army and navy life, on improving their combat readiness and personnel's skill and on strengthening discipline and organization as a most important condition of the successful solution of the tasks facing the armed forces.

We must persistently and tirelessly ensure, he continued, that the content of ideological and political education work is bound up with the forces' life and tasks. Its forms must correspond to the Soviet troops' present-day needs and to their level of education and political and general culture. In solving these questions we must be guided by the CPSU Central Committee 26 April 1979 resolution. It is a long-term document, as the congress stressed.

All ideological and political education work is currently focused on profoundly elucidating the decisions of the congress and mobilizing troops to implement the decisions. Work on the congress materials must be conducted in the army and navy on a constant, daily basis. It should be closely linked to the specific military-political situation in the world, to the armed forces' activity, to their tactical and special training and firing practice and to the struggle to strengthen military discipline. It must permeate the training and education process, it must be practical, effective and intelligible and its influence must extend to every serviceman. Its results must be embodied in an improvement in the level of political training and combat readiness of units, ships and formations.

The further enhancement of the role of primary party organizations is an indispensable condition for the successful fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress' plans. These organizations combine party policy with the masses' living creativity. They cement collectives and mobilize people's creative energy and initiative to fulfill the set tasks. At the same time they must be implacable toward those who violate the party rules, the norms of party morality and discipline. The extensive development of criticism and self-criticism plays a very important role in eliminating shortcomings in the work of communists and party organizations.

The congress decisions, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov concluded, oblige us to work in such a way as to fully justify the firm confidence expressed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that our armed forces "will continue to mount a reliable guard over the Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor!" Every communist's duty and obligation, D.F. Ustinov stressed, is to study Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and all the congress materials in depth and to be guided by them steadfastly. Leonid Ilich's report is to be a program document for party organizations and a handbook for party members in all their activity.

Participating in the discussion of the report were Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Lt Col V.K. Kryukov, Col Gen I.M. Godushko, Army Gen V.I. Varennikov, Col N.P. Galkin, Maj Gen Tank Troops Yu.N. Momotov, Lt Gen V.S. Orlov, Lt Gen Avn I.V. Gorbunov and Admiral A.I. Sorokin. They noted that the work of the party congress and the decisions taken by it have caused a new upsurge of businesslike and political activity among army and navy servicemen, which is shown by the desire to scale new heights in combat improvement and to justify with honor the high evaluation of the armed forces given by the congress.

From the positions of the congress' requirements the speakers examined the questions of improving the style of leadership, improving organization and executive discipline and ensuring high quality in ideological work and the militancy in primary party organizations.

The speeches analyzed in depth a wide range of questions connected with improving the quality and efficiency of party political work, communists' activity and the launching of the struggle to implement the congress decisions. Much attention was paid to the questions of further elaborating urgent problems of Soviet military art and improving rear organs' work and the training of military cadres. It is important to strive persistently to improve matters in all sectors, and the verification of the execution of decisions and the intensification of monitoring are assuming special significance, in this connection, as the congress pointed out.

It is particularly important at this time, the speeches stressed, to organize the in-depth study and explanation of congress documents and to impart to this work broad scope and a specific and businesslike character. It is a pressing task of commanders, political organs and party organizations to convey the congress ideas to every communist and every serviceman and to mobilize them to practically implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. All this must be embodied in the further improvement of personnel's combat training, the improvement of the organization of socialist competition and the strengthening of military order and discipline.

A unanimously adopted resolution says that the party aktiv meeting fully approves the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and adopts them as an unswerving guide and for implementation. In all their activity, communists will be strictly guided by the provisions and conclusions advanced in the CPSU Central Committee report.

A greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was adopted with great enthusiasm.